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S. T. & L. A. ACTIVITY

MAKING IT HOT FOR THE "ORGANIZED SCABBERY."

Tobin and His Gang of Kangaroo Scab Hunting Lieutenants Shown Up to the Rank and File—Many Revolt—Fakirs Fear to Face Alliance Man.

Lynn, Mass., March 28.—A few weeks ago a mass meeting in behalf of the striking shoeworkers was held in Odd Fellows' Hall, under the auspices of the Lynn Central Labor Council, comprising Cutters' Assembly, L. A. 3602 and Lady Stitches' Assembly, L. A. 2616, of the Knights of Labor, Grain Counter Workers' Union and the Hosiery Makers' Union of the American Labor Union, and the Independent Union of Turn Workers. The council unanimously voted to invite a representative of the S. T. & L. A. to address the meeting. The invitation was accepted.

The hall where the meeting was held was packed to the doors. It was estimated that there were at least 1500 shoeworkers present. The audience was addressed by H. L. Hughes, of Spokane, Wash., for the American Labor Union, 1 Boynton Armstrong, of Lynn, for the Knights of Labor, and Michael T. Berry, of Lynn, for the S. T. & L. A.

Hughes, who is a Kangaroo, made a great many "bells" and it was very evident that he was in a nervous condition. He spoke for two hours and probably would have been speaking yet if the audience would have stood for it. They stamped their feet and constantly interrupted the speaker, who, finally, went away back and sat down. Hughes had been told that if he made any "bells" Berry would "rip" him up the back. That accounts for Hughes losing his head. No doubt he was talking against time so that Berry would not have an opportunity to speak.

Armstrong followed Hughes, speaking for half an hour on the local strike. Berry was the last speaker. He was given a royal reception by the vast audience. It was several minutes before he could speak owing to the ovation. Berry delivered an eloquent speech on the S. T. & L. A., which was warmly received.

He exposed the Kangaroos and showed that nearly every one of them was helping Tobin to furnish scabs to the shoe manufacturers. Berry then showed up the Cigar-makers' Union. While speaking on his subject he was interrupted by hissing from a man named Cohen, a local labor fakir of that union. Quick as a flash Berry stopped, and pointing in the direction of the hisser, he said, "Fellow workman, that is the sound that a snake makes when its head is crushed."

The audience applauded this and it was fully ten minutes before Berry could proceed. He was not interrupted after that.

Several weeks ago Comrade Berry was sent to Marlboro to attend a mass meeting in the Opera House, under the auspices of the Marlboro labor fakirs, and in the interest of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. Weeping Jeems Cary was billed to speak, but he did not put in an appearance. Berry broke the meeting up by insisting on asking questions. The workers of Marlboro are all excited over it and many have inquired for information concerning the S. T. & L. A.

L. A. 367, S. T. & L. A., of Marlboro, engaged a hall for the following Sunday afternoon. D. A. 19 sent Berry to address the meeting. There were over 500 shoeworkers present.

The Workmen's Educational Club of Boston, issued a call a few weeks ago for a mass meeting to be held in Paine Memorial Hall to listen to arguments pro and con on the Lynn strike. The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, the Knights of Labor, and the S. T. & L. A., were invited to send representatives to address the meeting and present their arguments. There were several hundred workmen present at the meeting.

The B. & S. W. sent vice-president Col. H. Lovely and Gen. Martindale, local agent in Haverhill, but when the fakirs learned that Berry was present and intended to debate, they sneaked out the back door, for when the chairman called for them they could not be found. The meeting was then carried on by John J. O'Connell on behalf of the cutters, and Berry for the S. T. & L. A.

Berry presented the position of the Alliance in this fight. He told the audience we were not supporting the K. of L. as an organization, but inasmuch as the striking members of the K. of L. were putting up a straight, honest fight against the "organized scabbery" of the lead in the form of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union; that this was a fight, not of the K. of L. alone, but of the working class against tyranny, and as the S. T. & L. A. is sworn to resist wrong of every kind, and as a bona fide organization of labor we have come for-

ward and given our united support to the strikers. At the conclusion of Berry's speech a ringing set of resolutions were read and adopted without one dissenting voice, condemning the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union and the Kangaroos.

John F. Tobin no doubt is a slick article, but to judge by his latest moves he must have been overestimated. The lasters employed in the factory of Thomas Porter & Son on Willow street, were ordered out on strike two weeks ago by Harlan P. Chesley, agent of Joint Council No. 4, of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, under the pretext that they were striking for more pay.

About twenty-four, more than two-thirds of the lasters, obeyed the order, against their wills. Porter's was not a stamp shop, but the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union had control of the last-making department. The rest of the shop was unorganized, with the exception of the cutting and stitching departments, which were controlled by the K. of L.

A news item appeared in all the newspapers of the State to the effect that the newly organized Lasters' Alliance intended to fill the places of the strikers. The Kangaroos were jubilant. They had not opened their mouths concerning this strike until that article appeared. But their joy was short-lived as a denial of the story, with a few hard raps at the Kangs appeared the following day from the Lasters' Alliance.

The lasters returned to work the following Monday morning and refused to pay any more dues to Tobin.

The lasters in the factory of A. E. Little & Co. refused to obey the strike order by a vote of 90 to 3. The lasters in Cross & Tuckers refused to recognize the order at all.

These two factories are among the largest in the city, employing many hundreds of shoemakers. This has proven to be a hard blow to Tobin. They did not attempt to pull out any more lasters.

The reason that Tobin ordered the lasters on strike is this: In all the large shops of the city the last-making departments are controlled by the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. The workers in these factories were contributing (and still are contributing) large sums of money every week to the strikers for the purpose of fighting Tobin. Tobin thought he would put a stop to this and starve the strikers out by using up these factories. He began at Porters by pulling the lasters out for the purpose of forcing the rest of the workers into his scab concern by granting the "stamp" to the bosses, but as shown above his plan failed.

Strikes have been declared in Keene and Dover, N. H., by the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union and the strikers ordered to Lynn and Haverhill to scab it on the strikers against Tobin in the shops of these cities. The strike was broken in both places by the lasters of Tobin's union who scabed it upon their own "organization." Many shoeworkers did come from those two cities but a large number went to work in Lynn shops that did not have the stamp having refused to become scabs. Tobin issued a statement lately in which he called the Alliance men "chronic union haters."

Your correspondent has been informed that a stormy meeting was held last Tuesday evening in Lasters' hall, local headquarters of the B. & S. W. U. It was said that one of the scabs who had become disgruntled told Tobin that he (Tobin) was afraid of the members of the Socialist Labor Party, and that he was forced to organize to protect himself against them and that he had tried hard to get the best shops in Lynn so that he could force the S. L. P. members out of the city because he knew they wouldn't join his union. Tobin was told that Section Lynn has proven a thorn in his side and he knew it.

The kangaroos as usual are up to their old game of circulating all kinds of slanders about the members of the S. L. P. Their latest coward is one to the effect that Comrade Malloney was to be their next candidate for Governor. It is quite in line with their proverbial stupidity for them to imagine that people could be brought to believe that a man of Joe Malloney's sterling honesty would herd with a gang of freaks that control the "Socialist" party in this State. The Boston Post, a Capitalist sheet every ready to give wings to such warnings, printed the story last Saturday.

F. A. W.

"LABOR MAYOR" MULVIHILL

Makes No Protest Against Purchase of Riot Guns by Police.

Bridgeport, Conn., April 1.—The police commissioners of this city last night ordered fifty of the new patent riot guns, and it was given out to the reporters to keep it quiet. Behold, Brother Labor Unionist, how thy dearly beloved Brother Capitalist prepares to meet thee! Did you "Labor" mayor Mulvihill, man make any protest? No, siree, and if Bridgeport becomes another Waterbury, as is likely, by and through your labor mayor and his lackeys, you will get a taste of what you voted for via the new "riot guns."

BLACK EYE TO UNION

JURY BRINGS VERDICT OF \$2500 AGAINST MACHINISTS.

Property of Individual Members Attached—Lawyers Say Company Can Recover From It—Over One Hundred Writs Served.

Rutland, Vt., April 4.—The damage suit of the F. R. Patch Manufacturing Company, against Protection Lodge, No. 215, International Association of Machinists, was decided to-day, the jury returning a verdict in favor of the manufacturers, after having deliberated twenty hours. The company sued for \$10,000 damages, alleged to have been suffered as the result of a strike of the machinists some time ago. The jury awarded \$2500.

The plaintiffs claimed that the defendant organization of machinists intimidated non-union men, and prevented them from filling the positions made vacant by the strikers; that they were forced to maintain a boarding house for the non-union employees, and that they were obliged to protect them by hiring private police. The strike was for the recognition of the union.

The strike began on May 12 last. The company secured enough non-union men to do the work of the 200 or so men who struck, and continued to fill orders. The strikers and their sympathizers did everything in their power, according to their own testimony, to hinder and embarrass the Patch Company. They induced workmen to leave the employ of the company, and boycotted its products.

When the suit was brought, over one hundred writs were served on the members of the union. Every piece of available property belonging to any member was attached, and the lawyers say that the Patch Company can recover the judgment from the property.

WHIPPED AGAIN!

S. L. P. Defeats Kangs in Cincinnati Ballot Contest—Some Comical Incidents.

Cleveland, Ohio, April 2.—At the last meeting of the Ohio S. E. C. S. L. P., a communication from Cincinnati, Hamilton, O., was read dealing upon the contest of the Kangs against the S. L. P. ticket of that city and describing the more than comical part the poor Kangs played when the contest came up for a hearing before the board of election. The reason of their "contest" was the similarity of names, and that the S. L. P. had stolen (sic!) their name! Well, the Kangs got a terrible black eye and here is what the above mentioned communication has to say about it:

"... Now a little on our Kangs. Comrades Cronin and Nordholt appeared before the Board of Election here last Monday to defend the S. L. P. ticket. When they entered the office they heard and saw the two Kangs (Hesperin and Lewis) in another side room. Somehow the Kangs did not notice their entering and likely did not expect them to appear at all. Hesperin was talking very excitedly and making a great deal of noise in looking over law books, (of which he knows nothing). But alas, upon entering the office a thunderbolt struck them in the form of two staunch comrades to defend the S. L. P.; and the comrades say that at the first glance Hesperin got of them he wilted and turned all colors and lost the power of speech entirely for a few minutes. After the Board made some remarks and discussed the protest together with the letter from the Secretary of State, Comrade Cronin addressed the chair and took the floor, stating that the S. L. P. had been organized in the State since 1888 and that the S. P. or S. D. P. is in existence since 1807, proving that the S. L. P. had nothing belonging to the Kangs, whereupon the president of the board put the statement as a question before Hesperin, which he admitted was true. Then the president put the same question to Kang Lewis, whose statement was, that he had not been in the movement over six months, but knew that the S. L. P. was the older. To this one of the members of the board looked up to Hesperin and said: 'Mr. Hesperin, from what Mr. Cronin stated and you and Mr. Lewis have admitted, it was you that stole their name instead of they stealing yours!'

This brought laughter and entirely took the ground from under the Kangs' feet. Thereupon they (the Kangs) threatened to serve an injunction against the board for 'rendering a decision in violation of the law' and that is where it stands. They (the Kangs) have taken no action that we know of and don't think they will. They have been whipped and will be whipped again if necessary."

By order of the Ohio State Ex. Com. S. L. P. Richard Koepfel.

SOCIALISM AND SECTARIANISM

At the present time there exists, both within and without the Socialist movement, a section whose efforts, consciously or unconsciously, are devoted to the work of sidetracking it by inducing compromising alliances (temporary or permanent) with the middle class or class unconscious working class bodies. These individuals have a fine contempt for the ordinary well-balanced Social Democrat, who strives to work along the lines of economic development, after the example of Marx and Engels. Their loyalty to principle is fanaticism, and they are dubbed "pseudo Marxists," who treat the writings of the founders of Socialist science with the same superstitious reverence that a rabbi or a Mullah exhibits towards the Targum or the Alcoran. And yet these broad-minded gentlemen, when they come across any passage of Marx which, when separated from its context or from the circumstances under which it was written, can be used as an argument in favor of opportunism and trimming, are not slow to hurl such passages at the heads of their opponents as possessing an "ipse dixit" authority. In this category no single dictum has suffered more violation, or has been more unscrupulously abused, than the following passage from the Communist Manifesto: "The Communists do not form a separate party opposed to other working class parties." And yet a few words will be sufficient to expose the fallacy which underlies the arguments which this is used to support.

At the time that the Manifesto was written (1848) the Socialist movement was in the germ. Revolutionary feeling was general throughout the working class, but those who intelligently understood the situation and prospects of their class were a mere handful of men. Not only so, but the workers were politically helpless, and disfranchised, and the working class movement was illegal. Consequently it was inevitable that Socialism should adopt the underground methods of a secret society, namely, permeation and assimilation. To get the ear of the workers it was necessary to enter their various movements and organizations, and so create a nucleus for the establishment of a Socialist party. Wherever this has been successfully accomplished, wherever Socialism has become a serious political force, it has done precisely what our weak-kneed brethren claim that it ought not to do, namely, assumed the position of an independent political party; it has made good its claim to be, not a section of the working class movement, but the working class movement itself, not the rival, but the enemy of other working class organizations based on middle class principles. So long as the Proletarian movement was in an inchoate, formless state, the benevolent attitude of the Manifesto towards such organizations was thoroughly justifiable. Now that the clear sunshine of social truth and economic science has shone forth, they sin against the light, and "have no cloak for their sin." Marx and Engels themselves were the first to see this. Indeed, so far was Marx from falling into line with unitymongers that he opposed the union between the Eisenachers and the more backward Lassalleans.

Again, the whole political and economic status has changed since 1848. What would be said of the general who discussed the military art in terms of the conditions of 1849, when the breech-loader and the machine-gun were unknown? And yet the conditions of the class struggle have changed to an even greater degree. The men of 1848 had to deal with a relatively numerous capitalist class, composed of a mass of small, mutually-warring capitalists. Now we have to deal with a master-class, whose energies, economic and political, are concentrated, organized and developed to a hundred-fold greater degree than then, and consequently, a more regular, compact and disciplined front must be offered them.

The Socialist movement is not sectarian, but in a different sense from the movement of 1848. It is not sectarian, because the Socialist movement alone represents the labor movement. The other so-called working class movements have come to be controlled indirectly by capitalism and capitalist principles, and so cannot be called working class movements in any sense of the word. It may be pointed out that they are recruited from the working class, but such a definition would establish the claim of the conservative party to being a working class movement. It is not the composition of a party alone, but its loyalty to Proletarian interests, that decided its claim to represent the working class. The word sectarian means separated from others on the same plane of thought on account of

"MINER'S DAY"

S. L. P. MEN TAKE ADVANTAGE OF ITS CELEBRATION IN ILLINOIS.

A Graphic Pen Picture of the Middle Class and Fakir Elements That Thrive on the Oppression of the Men of the Mines.

Collinsville, Ill., April 3.—On April 1 the majority of the members of Section Madison County, S. L. P., attended the U. M. W. of A. paw-wow over the eight-hour "victory," held in Edwardsville, the county seat, and had a great time, as the following will show:

As we arrived the miners were ready to start the parade. We viewed the line as it passed by, headed by four men on horseback and three policemen, one of whom was the president of the Local Union. Next in line was the mayor and his escort, with a fine horse and carriage. In a double rig followed the City Council. Then came the slaves plodding along on foot. Quite a crowd celebrating a day set aside by themselves, for themselves, without pay, and handing their pay, as many of them did, over the counter to the hungry middle class man in the shape of a saloon keeper, one of whom is the mayor.

This mayor is a "jolly good fellow," without much brains, but enough wit to get (as a phrase puts it) the workingmen of Edwardsville on his band wagon. He attempted to make the speech of welcome. He bowed, he scraped, he coughed, and said "The Lord must be with you for giving you such a fine day." He bowed again and said, "You are welcome."

In taking notice of the slaves in line of march one could see that some were old and round-shouldered. Others were twisted. Some were bow-legged and others knock-kneed. Some were powder burned. Some with but one eye and two with but one arm, while one sat on a tricycle, with both legs off; with not a few boys ranging from 14 to 18.

A pitiful sight! but these are the operators' "slaves," as one of the big fat, slick operators said in Indianapolis (when he was "putting them up" while rejoicing over the agreement just made). "What do I care for money; I've got plenty of slaves making more for me," one of these slaves heard him say it.

These are the slaves that grind out profits for well-fed coal operators and fat salaries for labor fakirs. A great part of the \$1,000,000 in the national treasury that was assessed for the benefit of the anthracite miners, but which they never saw, came from these careworn and weary slaves.

The chairman announced after the great speech of welcome, that the speaking would begin at 1 o'clock, and turned the slaves loose for three hours.

Here is where the S. L. P. got in its work. Some four or five times the police dispersed the crowd we gathered, saying as they did so, "Stop this, boys, this is no day for politics; this is miners' day."

We distributed some 300 copies of the leaflet, "S. D. P. versus S. L. P." and the "S. L. P. Attitude toward Trades Unions." We got twelve subscribers for the Monthly and eight for the Weekly People.

There were quite a few Kangaroos in the crowd, coming from a distance to hear "Mamie" Hayes, and we didn't do a thing to them as well as Mamie later.

The chairman was a big, fat, red-faced fellow who looked but little like a miner, due to the fact that he was fresh from the coal fields of West Virginia, where he is an organizer for the United Mine Workers. His name is Joseph Smith. He introduced as the first speaker W. D. Ryan, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers in Illinois.

As this lanky individual stepped to the platform his very countenance bore the stamp of a fakir. He began by eulogizing the speakers that were to follow him, laying special stress on Max S. Hayes, as having an international reputation, and ending by saying that the subalterns and supralapsarians of the Old Scotch Kirk. Judged by this standard the Socialist movement is not sectarian, because no other movement exists upon the same plane, the same level of thought and action. No other party is based upon the class struggle, realized as a fact, not as a theory, and has as its aim the social revolution. That establishes a vital and radical difference between it and all other economic or political movements. And that is not a sectarian or capitious difference. It is a difference in character and class which goes down to the very root of things. Failure to realize this fact means the inevitable shipwreck of the movement. "Socialism is the only hope of the workers. All else is illusion."

H. M. K. in the Edinburgh Monthly Socialist.

tation. He boasted of the miners' organization; how strong it was in Illinois, how Illinois had done this, that and the other, and we have a good agreement for this year, "not all we wanted, but the best that could be got."

Ryan said the talk of the miners' organization going down was all tommyrot. It had come to stay and the danger lay only in the miners refusing to be obedient to the agreements.

Of course, Mr. Ryan is solicitous of this combined operators and fakirs' agreement—all fixed up previous to each convention and the time for the display of a big sham fight.

The next speaker was a shyster lawyer, Thomas Williamson, treasurer of the Widows and Orphans' Fund—widows and orphans made so by Virden Riet. Think of it! This "class conscious organization," as Mamie called it, puts up a lawyer who only last week was a coal operators' lawyer in a damage suit, to speak for them. Think of it, reader! To-day this lawyer fights one of the slaves of the mine and says the miners are bull headed and careless; and if they get a scratch want to sue for damages and hold the operator responsible—when this man, William Campbell, went on crutches for months daily before "Tommy's" eyes, and I am glad to say, however, that the jury gave Campbell \$2980.

The next day we find this same organization putting this man up on its platform. He pays a tribute to John Mitchell, claiming that he is to be more honored than the President of the United States; that he took the move that practically settled the Labor Question.

I say, reader, what do you think of this tommy rot, or rather, "Tommy's" rot?

The next speaker was the man (?) with an international reputation in labor circles, treasurer of the Trades Council in Cleveland and delegate from the American Federation of Labor to the British Trades Council. The same "Tommy," or rather, "Mamie's" rot followed; boasting of the organization of the United Mine Workers; what a solidarity it had; how it succeeded in wringing great concessions from their employers. Then followed a boast on the A. F. of L.; how it was progressing throughout the country. Hayes then had the audacity to produce the arguments on the Evolution of Machinery, as clear cut as any revolutionist could, and what do you think?—when he got about four-fifths of the workers idle—he introduced his Socialist party (?)—no, sir! Here is what he said: "The unions must be strong enough to take care of the idle workingmen; to keep up their standard of wages." He closed by telling the workers of Edwardsville, that when he came back to their town again he wanted to see them filling all the offices of the city, but he didn't tell them how to organize a Socialist (?) party, put up candidates, and then have them endorsed by either the Republican or Democratic parties, as he advises them to do in Cleveland.

W. B. Wilson, national secretary-treasurer, was the next speaker. He was the only one of the four speakers that did not prove, to all fair minded listeners, that they were genuine fakirs. His manner and delivery, as well as arguments would lead those acquainted with the fakir brigade to believe him an honest man. No doubt it is possible that once in a while an honest man fills a fakir's position. Wilson did not boast of the organization, or its officers. He said there were but two classes of people, those who believed in organization and those who didn't; and those who didn't were the Anarchists. He told the miners not to be contented with what they had, but continue to fight until they got in proportion the percentage of production that the workers did fifty years ago. "Then" said he, "we will be in shape to consider the ideal system Hayes talks of" (Hayes must have said this to him on the side, for he never said it in his speech).

After talking against labor union incorporation, Wilson closed, and with the speech of the \$1,000,000 treasurer, the speaking ended.

After a few more leaflets were distributed, Mamie was sought, (as we had been told he wanted a debate) and found at the hotel. He said he had to go home and get out his paper, that was of more importance than a debate. There was nothing to debate, he continued, for there was no difference between us but one of tactics.

"Well," says Comrade Veal, "we will debate on tactics." "Dam tactics," I want to discuss the principles of Socialism," Hayes answered. He was asked if he thought the American Federation of Labor was a class conscious organization, and he said "yes." Comrade Veal began to show up some of the class consciousness (?) of the pure and simple union, ending by ringing in "Mamie" and his New Orleans Socialist resolution.

The crowd began to block the side walk and street and the police dispersed us again, while Mamie shot into the hotel and disappeared. Investigator.

THAT "VICTORY"

MINERS STRIKE AGAINST UNFAVORABLE INTERPRETATION OF AWARDS.

Operators Refuse Men Trains—Make New Rules for Tenants—Raise Price of Coal—Disallow Saturday Short Day, and Tighten Screws Generally—Mitchell Goes to Their Rescue.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., April 6.—The men who have gone on strike are going back under the advice of their district officers and will await the coming of President Mitchell next week to adjust the grievances which have caused the trouble. They still refuse, however, to work extra time, fearing that the operators want them to do so in order to stock a large amount of coal for an emergency. President Mitchell is expected next week, this week being busy in Indianapolis. When he comes he will also advise the local officers regarding the selection of a board of conciliation, to act under the recommendation of the Strike Commission for such a board.

Shamokin, Pa., April 6.—Eight hundred employees of the Mineral-Mining & Railroad Company's Luke Fidler colliery were thrown idle to-day by the loader and driver boys refusing to work nine hours on Saturdays, instead of an hour less at nine hours' pay. Heretofore they worked nine hours on Saturdays and were paid for ten hours' work. Five collieries employing 3,500 men and boys rendered idle last week because of the company hands going on strike for an eight hour day on Saturdays are still idle, the strikers declaring they will not yield.

Pottsville, Pa., April 6.—The laborers employed at Brookside colliery, near Tower City, and at the Silver Creek colliery at Silver Creek, collieries belonging to the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, to-day refused to return to work, pending the settlement of the question of the number of hours to be worked on Saturdays.

The companies have refused to run passenger trains for the miners to suit the new schedule at the mines; new rules have been issued as to the renting of companies' houses; miners have been refused the customary privilege of picking their own coal from the refuse banks, and the Saturday short day has been disallowed.

The order compelling all employees to pay full price for their coal will add thousands of dollars daily to the revenue of the Reading Company.

Shenandoah, Pa., April 5.—All the employees of the Reading and Lehigh Valley Coal Companies' collieries quit work at the usual seven-hour time on Saturday notwithstanding the companies wanted them to work nine hours, as they understand the award to mean.

All the locals of the United Mine Workers had special meetings here, and the men were instructed not to work a minute over the regular time. The company officials say they will only pay the men for seven hours instead of a full day, as heretofore.

Mahanoy City, Pa., April 5.—The first serious hitch over the finding of the Anthracite Strike Commission occurred yesterday afternoon, when the employees at all the collieries in this region quit work at 2:30 o'clock after working eight hours, causing the collieries to close down.

The coal companies will not pay them a full day, and the mine workers' organization threatens to declare future Saturday holidays.

"Unconstitutional."

Indianapolis, April 2.—The Supreme Court has decided that the minimum wage law of 1901, providing that unskilled labor employed on all work done for counties, cities, and towns shall be paid for not less than twenty cents an hour, is unconstitutional. The decision is based on the ground that it interferes with the liberty of contract and is class legislation, and that it would be as reasonable for the legislature to fix the minimum price which counties, cities, and towns should pay for bricks as for labor.

The law which is overthrown not only would prevent public officers from making such contracts, but provided a fine and imprisonment for any person or corporation doing public work which should employ any unskilled labor at less than 20 cents an hour.

In summing up the decision the court says: "No sufficient reason has been assigned why the wages of the unskilled laborer should be fixed by law and maintained at an unalterable rate, regardless of their actual value, and that all other laborers should be left to secure to themselves such compensation for their work as the conditions of supply and demand, competition, personal qualities, energy, skill, and experience may enable them to do."

INDUSTRIAL CONNECTICUT

Statistical Figures Which Show the Results of That Development to the Modern Wage Worker—A Typical Chapter From the Life of Capitalism.

INTRODUCTION.

Socialist speakers will be interested to know a few facts published recently by the Connecticut State Labor Bureau in relation to the industrial development of that State, which readily applies to all other industrial centers of the country.

At present there are nearly 100,000 persons employed as wage workers in 755 establishments, whose wages average \$458.52 a year or \$1.50 a day.

One hundred and fifty-eight new mills and additions to mills were built in 1902, costing \$2,500,000. Of these 138 new structures 63 report having also increased their labor force. This means that the productivity of labor has been largely increased, but not the number of laborers.

The report speaks in glowing terms of the fact that the average wages have increased from \$1.50 in 1901 to \$1.54 in 1902. A wonderful boon to labor.

However, the bosses got the benefit of the increased productivity, as the figures show that the new wealth created by labor rose from \$155,000,000 in 1901 to \$175,000,000 in 1902. The report says that the labor cost of the product fell from 25.5 in 1901 to 25.3 in 1902.

The report states that trades unions are rapidly increasing and that there were 510 in the State in 1902; 104 strikes, affecting 10,141 employees, took place in 1902, and 235,453 working days were lost in the struggle.

The "State" has five labor employment bureaus, which had 14,000 applicants for work in 1902 and furnished employment to 10,000 workers.

The tax rate is also given and shows that New Haven has the largest, with \$10.08 per thousand, while Thompson has the lowest, with \$3.83. And yet New Haven's workers get higher wages than the wage slaves of Thompson. (That seems to upset the Volkzeitung theory about taxation.)

The report then gives this brief review of industrial development of Connecticut, commencing with the early settlers:

"During the leisure hours of stormy days in the idle time of the winters the settlers made their rough nails and tools. In the long winter evenings they made not only enough nails to supply their own needs, but also enough for the use of many in the little villages which sprang up near by. When a skilled blacksmith came to the center of a settlement, one or more of the boys who had shown an aptitude for such work was apprenticed to him for a term of years, three or even more, to learn the trade in all its branches. So many articles were made at the blacksmith's shop, in addition to the work which is usually done there now, that it may be considered the starting point of the iron manufacturing interests of the country.

"Another problem, which the colonists were obliged to solve, was in regard to obtaining sufficient clothing for themselves and their families. They knew that flax was one of the sources of supply, so they began to plant flaxseed. In this way were encouraged by the general court of the colony and also by the towns. In 1641 there was passed a law which required every family to plant a fixed amount of seed each year. Seed was distributed and bounties were paid to those who raised certain amounts. The flax was prepared for use, spun and woven by the families. Spinning bees were held at which the women of all ranks would meet, either at the home of one of their number or on the public square or green of the village, and spend the afternoon in spinning flax yarn. The yarn was woven on the hand loom, which was to be found in nearly every home, and the bark and leaves of many trees and plants. The finer material, which was intended for the dresses of the women, was washed and bleached until its whiteness rivaled that of newly fallen snow. There were men who went from house to house with wooden dies and certain colors, generally brown, blue or black, with which they stamped various figures on the white linen. This process was called 'sprigging.' Sometimes, if the new linen was not 'tidy' when the itinerant stamper

came, the fine, well bleached sheets of the spare bed were used, and the new cloth was made into sheets to take their place. "When sheep became more abundant and wool was used for winter clothing, it was carded, oiled, rolled, spun and woven by the skilled women of the households. It was necessary to remove the oil and to shrink the woolen cloth before it was fit for use, so the fulling-mill was soon established. About 1770 the first carding-mill run by power was started, and soon much of the wool was carded and made into rolls at the mills. The spinning and weaving was still done at home. The cloths made were known as linsey-woolsey, which received its name from the fact that linen was used for the warp and wool for the filling and satinet. The latter was made after carding had come into use in place of linen for the warp.

"It was not an uncommon sight to see a man or boy whose well-worn trousers or coat showed the white cotton warp at the knees or elbows where the wool filling had nearly disappeared. Later still the cotton and wool were mixed and spun and woven for all wool and a yard wide. Many of the needed garments were made by a tailor, who spent some time in both the spring and fall with each family. Usually some members of large families, who possessed more or less skill in such work, made the coarser clothing.

"Leather was needed and at first it was brought from abroad, but the difficulty of so obtaining it and the increase in the number of domestic cattle and sheep soon led to the preparation of it at home. The farmer dog the pits in his yard or by the roadside and tanned the hides, which had been imported or taken from home-raised animals. The general court passed laws requiring the greatest care in removing hides from cattle and sheep, and even from wild animals, so that they should not be cut or injured in any way and thus be rendered unfit for use. (Colonial Records.)

Soon tanneries were multiplied and leather became more abundant. As we have seen, a shoemaker's bench with a simple kit of tools was to be found in many of the kitchens of the colonial houses. The ordinary repairing of footwear was done by father or son, but new boots and shoes were made by an itinerant shoemaker who went from house to house in the fall of the year, remaining with each family long enough to make a year's outfit. Shoes were early an article of export to England. Before 1646 they were sold in London to such an extent that complaint was made to the king, and relief was asked on the ground that business was being greatly injured.

"Evidently the Puritan settlers were inclined to drive a sharp trade, even to the point of making and selling an inferior article, as well as the tradesmen of to-day, for the General Court passed laws to secure leather of the best quality, and to restrain shoemakers from slighting their work, and from using inferior or damaged stock, and it also required the maker to put his own private mark on every pair of shoes. Inspectors of leather were appointed for every town, and any infringement of the laws was punished by a severe penalty.

"Ship-building was begun as early as 1645, for in that year the first ship was launched. From that time on, this industry grew in importance and added much to the wealth and prosperity of the people. The ship carried the articles which were exported to their destinations, principally in the West Indies. There their cargoes were exchanged for the products of the islands, which they carried to England, where both the cargoes and the vessels were sold. The men returned home in some ship bound for America, and then repeated the voyage in a newly constructed vessel. Sometimes, loaded with lumber or masts, they went direct to England, where there was a great demand for such articles for the royal navy. It is said that no present to the king was more highly appreciated than a mast from the new world.

"Early in the history of the colony attention was directed in several sections to the mining of copper. This metal was found in greater or less quantities in Simsbury, Hamden and Wallingford. The companies which were formed for the purpose of working the mines re-

ceived much encouragement, as was the case with every industry which was thought to be of advantage to the colony. The General Court assigned them lands, loaned them money or gave it outright, and even granted them the exclusive right to mine copper for a certain term of years. (Colonial Records.) The mines were worked for a time, but they soon ceased to produce enough to warrant the expenses, and so they were abandoned.

"About 1732 an attempt was made to manufacture silk goods, and also to raise the raw material. In the towns of Mansfield, New Haven and Hartford mulberry trees were planted and great care was given to the culture of silkworms. It continued only a short time in the two latter towns, but Mansfield was quite successful and was continued for several years. A number of mills were erected and equipped with the best machinery then known, and silk thread and twist were manufactured. Several mills devoted to this industry were located in Mansfield and the adjoining towns, but the most extensive and successful were at South Manchester.

"Another industry, which, although it sprang from a very small beginning, has determined the occupation of many of the inhabitants of some of our most flourishing towns and cities, was founded about 1740. A man in Berlin conceived the idea that tawine might be used for culinary purposes in place of pewter, so he began to manufacture it. The ware was peddled from door to door by the maker, who carried it in a basket on his arm or slung from his shoulder. As the demand increased, he employed more workmen, and his ware was peddled from hand-carts or from horseback.

"One of the earliest articles exported from Connecticut were pipe staves, which were shipped to the West Indies and exchanged for sugar, molasses and wine. As England did not allow articles to be manufactured or sold where they would interfere to any extent with her own products, the manufacturing interests did not spread much beyond what would supply the general needs of the colonists.

"Revolution to Present Time." "During the Revolution trade with England ceased and it became necessary for the colonists to provide for themselves nearly all the articles which they needed or to do without them.

"At the very beginning of the war manufacturing was greatly increased and inventions were made for the improvement of machinery. From Europe were brought skilled workmen who, by their experience and knowledge of mechanics, were able to construct machinery like that used abroad and even to improve upon it. We read of more than one instance in which they made not only the machinery, but also the tools used in its construction.

"Competition quickly sprang up at every center where any special line of manufacturing was commenced. There were formed partnerships which continued for longer or shorter periods. These partnerships were frequently dissolved and new ones formed. It would be interesting to know the reasons which led to such changes, as in most cases, each partner continued in the same or a kindred line of work. Sometimes three or four different firms formed a co-partnership with an increased capital and so decreased the competition. Again a skilled workman would set up for himself on a small scale and begin to build up a competing industry, or one or more young men who had served an apprenticeship would at the expiration of the term come into competition with the former master. Some succeeded; many, after a short term, gave up the struggle or united with others.

"When the Revolution closed and there was nothing to hinder the free importation of foreign goods, the country was flooded with articles produced by cheap labor in England, which caused great stagnation in home industries and the ruin of many of the manufacturers. In 1793 war broke out between France and the other countries of Europe. England, with her large and efficient navy, could prevent nearly all commerce between the nations. The Americans, who were neutrals, secured most of the carrying trade, especially to the West Indies. The position of the United States with reference to those islands gave a large part of the trade with them into the control of the merchants of the States. Of that

trade Connecticut had her full share. The war also stimulated manufacturing again.

"During the latter part of the eighteenth century cotton made its appearance in New England and gradually took the place of linen. After the invention of the cotton gin and the introduction of carding and spinning machines, mills for preparing cotton yarn sprang up in many favorable localities. The yarn was given out to individuals, who wove it on hand looms at home. Later the power loom was introduced, and with its improvement soon crowded out the part of the hand weaving. When the war of 1812-1815 began imports were again cut off, and there was a corresponding improvement in the manufacturing interests of the States. Connecticut industries were again flourishing, many new mills were built upon undeveloped sites, and prosperity reigned.

"In 1812 the first special charter was given to a corporation, and it was the only one granted during that year. All the early manufacturing was done by hand or foot power; the machinery used was of the crudest kind, and the articles made were rough and clumsy. When machinery was introduced in places where water power was not available, horse, dog or wind power was utilized.

"A history of Hartford states that in 1797, or thereabout, Dr. Apollon Kingsley invented a carding machine which was operated by dog power, eight or ten dogs going on in relays. In one or two instances a least wind mill were used to furnish power. The beginning of some of the largest industries were very simple and the output very small. Wherever a brook or river offered the needed conditions for the development of power, attempts were made to bring it into use.

"The location of grist mills, saw mills, fulling and carding mills have determined those of many of the great factories of the present day. Very primitive dams were built in order that these mills, which were of so much importance to the earlier settlers, might exist. As a result of the development of the Middle and Western States and of the great grain growing States, those mills have passed away and their sites have been used for larger industries.

"For more than a century the development of the industries of the States, and consequently of its industrial centers, was very slow. In 1748 Hartford and New Haven had less than four thousand inhabitants each, yet they were incorporated cities.

"It was not until 1790 that banks and insurance companies were formed. If we accept the theory that such institutions came into existence only when there is a demand for them, we can better realize the small amount of business done. But yet we must remember that the foreign commerce was largely carried on by means of the exchange of commodities in place of money transactions. As the commerce of the country grew and the number of immigrants were multiplied and the native population was increased through the large families of those times, new centers of population were formed around the few older and most prosperous towns, for these larger centers were markets for the surplus from the farming districts.

"It is interesting to notice how the character of the surface and the soil has influenced location of these centers of industry. The State is divided topographically into three river basins, the Quinnipiac on the east, the Connecticut in the center, the Housatonic and Naugatuck in the west. The broad and fertile valley of the Connecticut attracted the attention of that first band of emigrants from Massachusetts, and as they wished to secure locations where agriculture could be most successfully followed, they selected the sites of Windsor, Hartford and Wethersfield. Necessity compelled the selection of a site at Saybrook in order to protect the rights of the colony to the control of the splendid river and its valley of rich alluvial soil.

"New Haven, with its harbor, attracted the little band which explored the southern shore, and they saw in it the possibility of commerce with the Dutch settlements of New York, and even with the West Indies. The valley of the Quinnipiac, with its many excellent sites

for water power, early attracted the attention of manufacturers and men of means from Rhode Island. The cotton interests of the State centered along that stream and are still in a very flourishing condition.

"It is also interesting to note how one industry may cause the establishment of many others. The making of tinware at Berlin was the starting point of the brass, nickel, German silver and plated ware industries. New Haven has always led in the manufacture of carriages, coaches and other vehicles. As this industry grew in importance, there was a corresponding increase in the demand for articles used in their construction. At first they were made at the carriage shops, but it was not long before the carriage builders were supplied with wheels, hubs, springs, door-knobs, trimmings and decorations by separate firms, each devoted to special lines of work. In this way new industries were developed, and the number of workmen skilled in them increased.

"The needs of these workmen increased the demand along all lines. At first wages, as well as the cost of living, were low, but with the growth of the city came new industries and a greater demand for workmen. Wages were increased, and as a result there came an indulgence in luxuries which had previously been beyond the reach of the masses. The demand for such articles was an incentive to the neighboring towns to develop within themselves the manufacture of the articles which the market required. Competition in these various trades sprang up and the battle for success was intensified. In order that the articles might be produced as cheaply as possible, the spirit of invention was aroused and fostered.

"When Eli Whitney established his firearms manufactory he also instituted what has since revolutionized almost every line of manufacturing. He conceived the idea of piece work, and devised machinery which made it possible to multiply each part of a firearm to any extent and yet to have the parts, when brought together, make a complete weapon. In this way a man was compelled to learn only his particular branch of the work, and the number of completed articles which could be produced was greatly increased.

"This plan has been adopted in every branch of manufacturing. Inventions and sharp competition brought another development, namely, combinations. Many of the weaker firms were forced out of existence or were absorbed by the stronger. Those combinations required an increase of capital, and to meet that need came the beginning of corporations. Greater power was needed, and also more careful laws in order to guard and govern the corporations, and the authority of the State was invoked to that end.

"As we have said, the first charter given to a manufacturing corporation by special act was granted in 1812 and was the only one given that year. From 1812 to 1900 four hundred and six special acts for the incorporation of manufacturing concerns were passed by the General Assembly of the State, an average of five per year. The largest number of special charters granted to the manufacturing concerns in one year was in 1893, the year immediately following the 'deadlock,' when it reached forty-two. The next largest number, twenty-three, was in 1882. Some think that the more liberal constitution, which was adopted in 1818, had much to do with the more rapid development which followed that year. A general incorporation law, passed by the General Assembly in 1837, seems to have given a new impetus to such combinations, and their number has increased greatly. Some of those first organized under special acts have since been reorganized under a general charter. Some have ceased to exist, and some have been united with others. The original names of some still exist, and the descendants of the incorporators of some are prominent in the new organizations.

"If we study carefully the progress of these enterprises we find that the greater growth has been during the last half of the nineteenth century. Some of our most flourishing cities have come into existence during that time, and all have shown a very remarkable increase in the number of industries, the capital invested and the wealth accumulated."

A CONDENSED REVIEW OF ITS DEVELOPMENT FROM EARLIEST TIMES.

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As the numerous "labor" bills indicate, which await action in the various legislatures, the battles between capital and labor will still be more pitched in the future than they were up till now, therefore it behooves the working class to ponder deeply and earnestly over these problems, which must be solved, one way or the other. If the human race does not want to sink back into barbarism and degradation it must collectively own all the means of production and distribution, and also the land to operate upon, to work these agencies for the benefit of all, and not, as now, for the profit of a few. But, inasmuch as the working class is the most numerous and also the most important, upon which rests the entire structure of society, it is self-evident that it alone must and can solve the problem, and thus become the master of its own destiny.

But in order to achieve this end in view workingmen must act class consciously in all their dealings, and especially at the ballot box. Never and under no consideration must they cast their votes for the capitalists or for any of their hirelings, but always vote for a man of their own class, who is class conscious and, therefore, true, and thus get control of the modern machinery of society, which now is used against the interests of labor.

To do this effectively it needs organized effort, i. e., a political party of and for the working class. For the last twelve years the Socialist Labor Party has stood for the principles as enumerated above; it has manfully fought the battles of labor; it never has compromised the truth or the interest of the working class. Its doctrine and philosophy is in strict harmony with the most advanced thinkers and scientists, and its discipline is exact and rigid, so that it proves a very poor harbor for any crook that should at any time enter. All its candidates, when nominated, must sign their own resignation, dated blank. In case anyone is elected and does not act in harmony with the principles upon which he was nominated he will be withdrawn and expelled from the party.

It is apparent that a party so strict and rigid in its dealings grows but slowly, but it is a sturdy growth, and only the most intelligent of the working class will enter its fold. It is by this circumstance that Socialism has to-day become a factor in the land, in spite of all the distortions of the capitalist press. It had also another effect, viz.: bogus "socialism." The present form of bogus "socialism" had its origin in a big colony humbug a few years ago, which, however, busted before it had really started. The same schemers who had failed so ignominiously then started a "socialist" party. This thing now is known by quite a number of names, but mainly it goes by the names of "Social Democratic" and "Socialist" party. In the few years of its existence it has gained quite a record for fusion with anything in sight; thus fusion and confusion are the dominating characteristics of this medley of "parties."

This same thing made its first appearance in this city at the last Presidential campaign under the name of Social-Democratic party. The next year it was, according to its very nature, swallowed up by that political abortion styled "Economic League." This year it shows up again under the name of "Socialist" party, and what next may follow is indeed hard to conjecture. Therefore, every one who intends to vote for straight socialism should take the warning to select the right name of the party that stands for it, and there is no such party in the field but the Socialist Labor Party. Vote for it.

City Campaign Committee, S. L. P.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES

Heretofore, through sheer inability to attend to the duty, we at this end have been compelled to neglect, in a measure, a very important feature of newspaper work and that is the building up of circulation. We have had to depend entirely on the literary agents and individual party members and sympathizers for the getting of subscriptions, and it is to the untiring efforts of these workers for the party press that credit for the present subscribers is due. We now have other departments, that needed attention first, in such shape that we can take hold of this, not only important, but vital matter of circulation. We have organized a circulation department and have placed it in charge of a comrade whose sole duty shall be to attend to it.

It is not proposed to do away with existing methods but we hope to improve and extend them. In cities or towns where the party has an organization the work of sending in subscriptions should be done through the agent elected by the section, but we should like to see the efforts of the agent backed up by vigorous work on the part of every member. A lot of live comrades should be able to keep the agent busy handling the subscriptions and accounts, so that it would not be necessary for him to go out and hustle up subscriptions and look after the details as well.

Individual comrades who are so situated, that they feel they can do better work by dealing with us direct, are requested to send in their names and addresses. Then again, we wish to establish connections with every place where there is any chance for us to push our work. Send us names and addresses for such places. What we wish to do is direct the work from this end along such lines as experience will show brings the best results.

The advantages of systematic co-operation will be many. More readers will be obtained; this will enable the organization to recruit from desirable material, and readers gained in unorganized places will pave the way for pushing the party organization. A large subscription list for the Weekly People would go a long way toward making our plant self-sustaining, and to the extent that this is done the burden of supporting the institution would be lessened to the party.

organization and individuals. In fact, the advantages are so self evident as not to need chronicling.

Considering the rapid growth of sentiment favorable to our movement the circulation of our literature is dangerously small. The enemy is fostering fake socialist papers to exploit the sentiment which our propaganda has aroused, hoping thus to run it into the ground. There are millions of wage slaves in this country whom we must reach with our press if the Socialist Labor Party is to be their political representative and with your help we propose to reach these workingmen.

Remember that no intelligent workingman can read the Weekly People for six months without an impression being made upon him. A good speaker talking to a large audience may start one or two to think, but the modern way to reach the multitude is through the medium of printer's ink, and we do not believe there is any man so poorly qualified that he cannot do something in the way of getting new readers for the Weekly People.

We hope to have the hearty co-operation of everyone in this matter. It will cost you little except time and effort. Let us then bend to the work of pushing up the circulation of the Weekly People which means sowing the seed of revolutionary Socialism.

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The number of subscriptions received for the Monthly People for the three weeks ending April 4 follows. The list is not up to expectations. If the 100,000 mark is to be soon reached, the comrades must hustle. Now that the warm months are coming and open air agitation meetings are in vogue, the comrades should increase their efforts to build up the circulation of the Monthly.

Connecticut State Com. per Lechner, 179	
A. Van Duesburg, Holland, Mich., 31	
12th A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y., 28	
Chas. J. Michael, Denver, Colo., 19	
C. Chester, Baltimore, Md., 17	
Walter Goss, Belleville, Ill., 15	
W. C. Neilson, San Francisco, Cal., 15	
A. Anderson, Port Angeles, Wash., 14	
Nick Nigro, Canal Dover, Ohio, 13	
L. Schroeder, Buckley, Wash., 13	
Wm. Veal, Collinsville, Ill., 12	
G. L. Bryce, London, Ont., Can., 12	
7th A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y., 12	
J. C. Butterworth, Paterson, N. J., 11	
P. E. Nelson, Salt Lake, Utah, 10	
Wm. McCormick, Ballard, Wash., 10	
C. H. Pierce, Albany, N. Y., 10	
R. W. Stevens, Baltimore, Md., 10	
C. M. Carlson, Tacoma, Wash., 10	
J. E. Farrell, Ont. Can., 10	
J. V. Kendall, San Antonio, Texas, 10	
W. J. Gerry, Colo. Springs, Colo., 10	
Andrew Walthera, Winnipeg, Can., 10	
Adam Marx, New London, Conn., 10	
James Moffat, Pittsburg, Kans., 10	
Scattering, 153	
Total, 654	

Comrade Charles J. Michael, of Denver, who received a year's subscription to the Daily People, offered by a Colorado sympathizer, for the one sending in the largest number of subscriptions from Colorado during January and February, wishes to thank the donor. He was surprised that he had the highest number of subscriptions—and so were we. The small number does not speak well for the otherwise bustling comrades of Colorado. Little Eastern cities turned in more monthly subscribers than the whole of the big Centennial State.

LABOR NEWS DEPARTMENT.

This week the March Labor Library "Will Socialists Sell Out?" was issued by the New York Labor News. The growing demand for S. T. & L. A. literature resulted in exhausting the manifesto of the S. T. & L. A. and we will thus week, in connection with the General Executive Board, publish another edition, which will be issued as the April Labor Library. Sections should order bundles of these leaflets.

"Socialism versus Anarchism" has been sent out, and "Money" by Daniel DeLeon and "The American Farmer" a reprint from the Daily People will be sent to press this week. These are published in the new Buzz Saw Series. Sections in localities where the granger element has gobbled up the Kangaroos and Debses should have a supply of the booklet on "The American Farmer" on hand for sale and distribution. Send orders in rapidly and they will be filled as soon as the books are received from the bindery.

With the coming of the season for open air agitation, we expect to see a large increase in the sales of literature and are in shape to meet growing demands. Literature must be placed in the hands of every worker, and the duty of sections is to see that literature is placed there. The holding of meetings is not enough; it must be followed up. The localities showing the greatest increase in vote last election, our books show distributed the most literature.

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Invincibles, 5% inches, 1.75
Arm and Hammer, 4% inches, 1.75
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sent on application.

AN ADDRESS

Fellow Workingmen: There are certain truths which cannot often enough be reiterated in order to be deeply impressed in the minds of those who are the most concerned by them. Among these truths is the truth that useful labor alone produces all wealth, and, therefore, by right this wealth should be enjoyed only by those who produce it.

But in reality the very reverse is the fact. A few idlers, who never produce a useful thing, enjoy enormous riches, while millions of workers, who by incessant toil produce all this wealth, receive in return barely enough to eke out a miserable existence.

This state of affairs has been brought about by the inherent laws which underlie economic developments, and is therefore, not the result of the actions of any one man, or set of men, no matter how powerful. Man is a tool-using animal. The original tool was necessarily simple, but gradually the various tools have developed into gigantic proportions, so that at present no single man can handle them, but hundreds and thousands of men are required to handle them successfully, and in consequence thereof extensive factories had to be erected.

These developed tools—or machinery, as it is termed now—are not owned by those who invented them, nor by those who work with them; but by a class of men who have taken hold of them, called the capitalist class. It is a singular fact that the capitalist class does not carry on production for use, as it was done in olden times, but for profit only. No man will be

permitted to use this modern machinery unless the capitalist class can make some profit by it, no matter how necessary certain performances or products should happen to be.

It is this private ownership of the modern means of production and distribution, and the land to operate upon, which is causing all the upheavals in society, and which has torn it in two distinct and opposing classes. On one side stands the capitalist class, which owns and controls all the means by which men must make a living; on the other side stands the working class, which is deprived of everything but its labor power, which it must, in order to live, sell to the capitalist class every day in the year. But under capitalism labor power is a commodity, like pig iron and potatoes, and, therefore, is subject to the laws of supply and demand. Just the same as all other commodities. But inasmuch as the commodity—labor power—cannot be separated from the man, it necessarily follows that in selling his labor power the man virtually sells himself for a given time into wage slavery. To maintain life in the face of such facts that the interests of capitalists and laborers are identical is indeed the height of absurdity; for what one class gains the other necessarily must lose, or vice versa. High profits for the capitalists spell small wages to the wage-workers, and high wages to the wage-workers cuts into the profits of the capitalists; and, as the numerous strikes and lockouts unmistakably indicate, there is and can be no harmony

between capitalists and laborers.

No class of men has ever willingly surrendered its acquired privileges and rights, and least of all will the capitalist class do so. But, being only an insignificant fraction of the entire population, it strives with might and main to maintain its position, and in furthering this it seeks the control of the powerful machinery of modern society, viz.: the departments of legislation and administration. In a country with universal suffrage it can only do so when it succeeds in beguiling the greatest portion of the population—the working class. In this respect, however, the capitalist class has been very successful up till now. Aside from the sham battles between the two old capitalist parties, the same interest has also induced numerous so-called "reformers" to step forward with all sorts of schemes in order to divert the attention and to bemuddle the minds of the workingmen.

Chief among these is the municipalization plan of public utilities, e. g., electric light and gas plants, street car lines, etc. It is claimed, if the city would operate these plants, taxes would be reduced considerably, and if taxes are low the rents for tenements would drop also, therefore "brother" workingman is called upon to vote for these "reforms." But, as a matter of fact, high, low or no taxes at all have no bearing on the rent of tenements whatsoever, because if tenements are scarce landlords will exact as high a rent as they can get, but if tenements are plentiful they either must offer induc-

ments of low rent or have their premises vacant, and that in spite of high taxes. It is with tenements as with other commodities in general, supply and demand regulate the price. Such and similar "reforms" are schemes of the middle class, but are of no interest at all to the working class, and, therefore, should be left to those directly concerned.

Still, there are others. Among the numerous "reform

ORIGIN OF PROPERTY...ITS GROWTH AND DESTINY

Chap. I.

The Socialist Labor Party holds that economic inequality is destructive of life, liberty and happiness. How this inequality came into being, why it should not continue, and what economic order should supersede the present system, shall form the theme of these two articles on the origin of property.

As the possession of property, or what is now looked upon as capital, forms the potential lever which moves the world, we shall confine ourselves to the consideration of its history and development.

The instinct of self-preservation, as well as the preservation of the offspring of the race, lies at the bottom of this desire to acquire property. It is not alone common to man, but also to animals. It is co-existent with the race and has its root in primordial needs. This being so, our present task shall be to take a survey of the economic conditions and laws among primitive peoples, and so-called inferior races, and continue the search until it brings us to present day conditions and development.

There existed in all times a cause for every condition, whether economic or political, which obtained sway among the different races or nations of the past, and it is by having a comprehensive view of such history that we can more clearly understand why matters exist as they do at present. Outstanding on the pages of history is the fact, that political institutions have been moulded to meet economic necessities. "No great political revolution but is co-related with some metamorphosis of the right of property; no metamorphosis of this right which does not bring with it a political transformation."

This instinct of property, as stated, is so deeply rooted that its operation can be traced in the animal kingdom with as much ease as among men. If we select for a moment how dangerous it is to interfere with the proprietary right of the dog in the bone he is gnawing, we can see the lesson. The lion has his hunting ground where poachers dare not tread. The rabbits have their underground homes. The birds their nests, the beavers their villages. In fact the idea of property in food and shelter is so common among animals that it is almost ludicrous with this lesson before his eyes, that primitive man fell into the idea of possessing property.

Also, if we may be permitted to slightly digress from our subject, we can see how he also obtained the habit of robbery from the same source, as the custom is quite common among animals, as among men; although punished with equal severity.

The first evolutionary phases through which property passed in the long course of ages, from its simple beginnings, may be roughly stated as follows: First an-

archic hordes, secondly republican tribes, thirdly ethnic groups, possessed of an aristocracy and slaves, with monarchic chiefs, and fourthly primitive monarchies. Each of these social phases had its own peculiar property and laws governing the same. The development among white races has been more rapid, and so must be considered separate in order to follow logically to its present highly developed condition its progressive history. Yet in its early stages property has gone through much the same phases among all races of people. It is only a matter of more perfect development among the higher civilized peoples, rather than a difference in the manner of its growth.

The first simple beginnings of property among men, may therefore be considered as illustrated among existing anarchic hordes; although in the central woodlands of Borneo there still exist a race so devoid of the instinct of property that they hoard nothing, but roam the virgin forest; obtaining by force, the female with whom they pair. They hang their young up among the branches of trees, and when their offspring are able to procure food for themselves they again separate. Similar beings are found in Ceylon who more resemble the larger apes than civilized men, having so limited a language than numbers are unknown to them.

The Bushmen of Africa, and the Fugians of Terra del Fuego, are slightly in advance of those already mentioned, but hoard no property, and possess only weapons or canoes. They share their food readily, and observe equality of rank. Next in order we find the natives of Australia, where the first traits of property holding are found. The Tasmanians, now extinct, observed hunting grounds as private property. The Australians have peculiar tribal and clan subdivisions, with many customs having the force of laws. One of which is the proprietary rights of all the men of one tribe to be the husbands of all the women of another tribe. Tribal hunting grounds are considered property, and also clan lands, but personal property is observed in nothing further than weapons, utensils, and ornaments, all of which are broken or burnt at the death of the user, so that no accumulation by bequest or otherwise would enhance the store of personal property. Other property being tribal, nothing connected with it tends to destroy the solidarity of the tribe. Fugians who find a stranded whale, or Bushmen who capture a hippo, share it in common with delight, and hoard nothing, showing that they have not yet acquired even the property instinct of the bee or ant. In the genius to construct weapons alone are they superior to the animals. But when so primitively armed, they are still defenseless, and so group together for protection, recognizing that unity is strength.

Upon the discovery of America, communistic customs prevailed among its peoples. Some tribes, however, were in

advance of others. Property was, however, drifting in the direction of private ownership. Weapons, utensils and slaves were private property and the products of the cultivated fields were beginning to be looked upon as the property of those who tilled the land. Dwellings were owned by the group. The Eskimos of the north held property in common, and all, not required for personal use, was given away. At death, the reindeer and other articles used by the person were sacrificed.

The Polynesians when first known were governed under a monarchic system, where chiefs ruled supreme, with a noble and servile caste and actual slaves. The slave was considered in the light of a domestic animal, who was owned, worked and fed by his master.

In New Zealand, land was considered private property among the natives, but this form of property was not very stable owing to the lack of agricultural knowledge, making frequent change of location necessary. Weapons here also were considered private property, and broken or burnt on the death of the owner, so that in the spirit world their shade could be used by the shade of their earthly owner. This then we find formed the psychic germ of private property, and from this small beginning private ownership grew apace.

An examination of the African races, reveals the fact that on this continent we can find still, almost every stage of development from primitive savagery to advanced civilization. Also on this continent was cradled the historic civilization of our race. The native tribes of Africa are subject to monarchic rule, personal property obtains in weapons, cattle and girls. The chiefs arrogate to themselves the power to appropriate at death all personal property belonging to the deceased. Exchangeable values among Africans first were children and slaves, their cattle, and finally the products of labor. Violence and usurpation among those tribes, as among other peoples, form the basis of a considerable degree of property.

The social situation of Ancient Egypt somewhat resembled her pyramids. A vast substructure of slave labor at the base, supporting a warrior and priestly caste, while at the summit was the absolute monarch. A country so governed, says Diadorus, has but a weak defense when the great mass of its population are but propertyless slaves. (This is not alone applicable to ancient Egypt.) Barbarous monarchies founded upon wealth breeds exclusive castes, warrior and sacerdotally alongside of them, which must be supported on a foundation of laboring cattle.

We now come to another phase of development under communistic rule, which is extremely interesting on account of its many benefits. This we find illustrated in the Japanese desha or village, which holds land in common, but yet permits certain private property under restrictive conditions. Certain ad-

vantageous privileges are also accorded to chief elders, schoolmasters, priests, etc., which shows that perfect equality does not prevail. All inheritance is in the maternal line and so the patriarchal family has not yet appeared among this people. It is interesting to note how this system of common property in land alone, has succeeded in securing to the people immunity from beggary, and multiplied within the last 92 years the population 900 per cent., an unparalleled record in any part of the world.

The village community also exists in China, which is essentially an agricultural country, but a different system prevails regarding land, which in this extensive and populous country is held by no less than 90,000,000 of small landed proprietors. Those family landed proprietors are grouped around the tombs of their ancestors, which are held most sacred, there they hold their possessions. According to tradition, China has been populated by the descendants of a small group of black haired folk who came into the country 100 families strong at some fabulously distant date. Finally they divided into clans, which form of organization still clings to the grouped family villages of China. The arrested civilization of this people, has remained at the period of development where agriculture and the family had taken first place, in the estimation of the government, while personal and industrial property did not command that respect which would enable it to shatter family life.

In some regards this ancient people could teach even advanced western nations many useful lessons in the art of equitable government. Although slavery exists in China, it has been tempered by many restrictions. As far as the working population is concerned, a greater equality exists among them than can be found elsewhere. Handicraft being still in the patriarchal stage, each workman is owner of his own tools, indeed as far as remuneration and respect go, this class is on a basis of equality with what we look upon as the learned professions. In Japan as in China, organization of property is based on the family, which shows a lively appreciation of the value of preserving intact this all essential source of national life. Western civilization may, however, shortly change the mode of production and distribution, and thus overturn the social fabric. Primitiveness is the law of inheritance, both in China and Japan, although China debar the female line, which Japan tolerates. Another peculiarity dependent on this custom in Japan is that the oldest member of one family cannot be joined in marriage to the oldest member of another family, but the eldest of every family must remain in the home of their birth, thus conserving the family inheritance.

We shall pass over Arab property, which has been principally acquired through violence. Also the customs and government regulating the property of their Hebrew cousins, which are familiar to us and here unnecessary to be alluded to.

We find in India village communities somewhat similar to the Japanese desha; indeed almost throughout the entire extent of Asia the village community form of government prevails, so that it is safe to say that this form of social organization is still commendable to one-half the human family. The Indian villages are made up of a group of families claiming descent from a common ancestor, holding property, including land, in common. Such a thing as personal property in land was unknown in India before the intrusion of Europeans.

The foregoing short and imperfect account of the primitive customs and peoples, amongst whom the first seeds of private property were sown, must suffice for the present, until we connect later on, in review, the tendencies therein set forth.

The pages of history shall now engage our attention, from which we shall endeavor to learn more authentically the origin and growth of property among peoples—if we may be permitted to use the term—who are more directly the progenitors of European and western civilization and laws.

First in order comes Greece, whose inhabitants were the parents of our modern civilization. The early history of its peoples is shrouded in mythical darkness; but from the first authentic glimpses we get of its inhabitants we can gather that the communal clan system of property prevailed among them, similar to all other primitive races. From the ease with which communistic customs were restored in Sparta, we can imagine that the traditions of communism were familiar to the people. The first prominent personal property in Greece was slaves, which constituted the greater portion by far of the population. In Sparta the Helots were common property, and numbered six to one of the population. They cultivated the land, giving one-half of the produce to their masters and retaining the rest for themselves. It is recorded that their masters as a precautionary measure thinned them out, or allowed their youthful sons to practice bloody warfare upon them. Aristotle, who cannot be charged with lack of sound judgment in expressing the opinions of his class, remarks that man-hunts were quite natural and lawful. He says the art of war is in a way by nature the art of gaining property, and the chase being a portion of that art, it matters not whether it be employed against wild beasts or men born for subjection; it is equally just. We now come to the point where it will be in order to show how personal property obtained the foothold which enabled it to survive and attain the gigantic proportions to which it has grown in the present day.

This will be the object of our second chapter, for which it is accordingly reserved. D. Ross, London, Ont.

far from it. If the strike was a fake one, whoever picked out Connelly a strike leader knew what he was about, as the strikers idolized him. Of course, the gutter snipe reporters helped the hero worship along.

The amount of money turned over to the strike fund amazed me. Those receiving the donations were kept busy counting the money and giving receipts. It was a striking evidence of the solidarity of labor, but all to no purpose. Representatives from the most diversified occupations were there, all anxious to help their brothers in their fight, but I doubt if there was one among them but believed that the trolley company had a "right" to exploit its men. A minimizing of that exploitation was all that they hoped for.

I was brought into close relationship with the strike leaders because of a scheme I had to raise money. Connelly at first didn't seem to take much stock in it, but I afterward got a letter to call and see him about it. In brief, it was to issue "bonds," as we called them, but in reality promissory notes, these notes to be of one and two dollar denomination. Connelly told me to go ahead and get the "bonds" printed; that he had been told that it was all right. We calculated that sympathizers would gobble them up like hot cakes to preserve as mementoes of the strike. I had the bonds lithographed in great style; they read as follows:

No. Brooklyn, N. Y., 1895.
"AN INJURY TO ONE IS THE CONCERN OF ALL." One year after date, for value received, District Assembly No. 75, Order of Knights of Labor, promises to pay the bearer one dollar at their headquarters.
D. M. W.

The day after I procured the printed "bonds" Connelly solemnly came out in an interview saying that the strikers were going to issue "bonds" to carry on the strike, just the same as Wall street promoters issued stock to carry on industrial enterprises. I have no idea how many of the "bonds" were sold; I have two of them among my relics.

I never had any doubt but that Connelly thought to win the strike. He was kept up night and day and was rushed from meeting place to meeting place to keep the strikers in line. At headquarters at night he was kept busy meeting donation committees. He would say: "Thank you, boys, for your help; may ye never need any, but if you do let us know. Ye can go back an' tell 'em we will win this fight." As the strike began to wane Connelly became much changed. From a robust man he became careworn and thin; to me it seemed that he took the impending defeat much to heart. For a man in his position he had been remarkably temperate, but he began to drink. The last time I saw Connelly the strike was practically broken. He was going out from headquarters to attend a meeting of the strikers. He was drinking, and as we were up Fulton street he bemoaned the loss of the strike. Two or three cars passed, going in our direction. The sight of them infuriated Connelly, and as another was passing he bellowed out curses at the scabs and made a rush for the car. The motorman, hearing him, put on the power just as Connelly grasped the tailboard. He couldn't board the car, but kept on running. At last he had to let go. As he did so the momentum which he had gathered kept him plunging forward until he gained the sidewalk and brought up against a building. I turned my head, expecting that his brains would be dashed out. When I reached him he was breathless, but still able to curse the scabs, whom he declared had broken the strike. I asked him what he wanted to do now. He said he wanted to go to the police station so as to stop the car and lick both the men.

Poor Connelly! The next I heard of him he was driving a jail wagon, but the strike broke him up physically. He is dead now, so peace to his ashes.

I cannot refrain here from contrasting the differences between S. T. & L. A. strike methods and those of the pure and simple unions. The S. T. & L. A. does not accept capitalism as a finality. On the contrary it has as its ultimate the overthrow of the capitalist system of private ownership in the machinery of production. Instead of ignoring the class distinctions, it banks upon the class struggle, and recognizing the close connection there is between wages and politics, it endeavors to unite the workers under the banner of the S. T. & L. A. for the overthrow of capitalism by class conscious force displayed at the ballot box.

Founded as the S. T. & L. A. is, upon scientific principles based upon the class struggle, it is impossible for it to become dominated by such ignorance, stupidity and corruption as grace or disgrace pure and simple unionism. Its conflict in the shop is supplemented by the ballot on election day. A victory in the shop is not the be-all and end-all of the organization. Such a victory is but a skirmish on the road to the Socialist Republic. Disaster to a pure and simple union usually means annihilation, for a time at least; to the S. T. & L. A. a defeat but leads to greater preparation for the next conflict. The S. T. & L. A. knows that there never can be harmony between the fencer and the felled, and it boldly proclaims this truth. No member of the organization will ever be able to sit on a committee with Mark Hanna and maintain his membership in the organization. Such an organization, built on knowledge and honesty, can never become the tool of stock jobbers nor will its leaders try to win a strike by throwing themselves before the capitalist juggernaut.

The new Department of Commerce and Labor, from which so much was expected in the matter of "curbing trusts," has started in a manner that indicates its real object is to help them. It is announced that Secretary Cortelyou plans to aid the manufacturers of this country by sending agents to European fields for the purpose of demonstrating the worth of American products. In other words, his department will act as drummer for the trusts, for they are the manufacturers of this country.

In January, 1895, I resumed activity in the K. of L. T. This was due to the Brooklyn trolley strike. It has been asserted that this strike was the result of stock jobbing operations; as to that I do not know. The strike was engineered by D. A. T. of which Martin J. Connelly was District Master Workman. The K. of L. officials in Jersey City spread the rumor that the strike would extend to New York, Jersey City and Newark. There was the skeleton of an organization on the Jersey City lines and the men were quickly stampeded into the order. The company began to break in an unusual number of green men, but no strike was called; instead it was decided to remain at work and give the Brooklyn strikers financial aid.

I was one of a committee sent over with funds and thus I came in direct contact with Connelly and Secretary Giblin. Connelly struck me as being a whole-souled fellow who had the confidence of the rank and file. He could revive the drooping spirits by speaking a few enthusiastic words to them. At strike headquarters Connelly was surrounded by a coterie which even then I judged to be sick. At first they kept Connelly so inaccessible that he was almost as hard to reach as Rammy Gompers when he thinks a Socialist is around.

Connelly had no more idea of the conflict in which he was engaged than I did. Connelly may have been the tool of stock jobbers, but an unwitting one. He was manipulated by more subtle minds and his usefulness lay in the fact that he stood well with the men on strike. Connelly was entirely ignorant of the deep philosophy of the class struggle and he looked upon the conflict very much the same as if it was a contest between rival ball teams. I was not defending Connelly,

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ALBANY, N. Y.—Clinton H. Pierce, 11 S. Swan street.
ALLEGHTOWN, PA.—Geo. Wagner, 324 N. Second street.
BALTIMORE, MD.—O. Haselgrove, 765 Asquith street.
BELLLEVILLE, ILL.—Walter Goss, 701 Driscoll street.
BOSTON, MASS.—Frank Rohmbach, 87 Lamartine street, Jamaica Plain.
BRIGHTFORD, CONN.—J. C. Custer, 819 Broad street.
BUREAU VISTA, PA.—W. H. Thomas, 1200 N. Y. St.—B. Reinstahl, 621 Broadway.
CANTON, O.—John H. G. Juergens, 1106 High street.
CINCINNATI, O.—Frank F. Young, 34 East Thirtieth street.
CLAYPOOL, IND.—Oliver P. Stoner, 80 Third street; Oscar Freer, 222 1-2 N. CLEVELAND, O.—P. C. Christensen, 78 Fairchild street. Fred Brown, 225 Isabella street.
CLINTON, IOWA.—E. C. Matson, 102 Howes street.
COLLINGSVILLE, ILL.—Phillip Veal, 400 Main street.
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.—L. Gunther, 13 South E. Paso st.
COLUMBUS, OHIO.—Otto Steinhoff, 493 So. Third street. Oscar Freer, 222 N. 3rd street.
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DULUTH, MINN.—Ed. Kriz, 614 Garfield avenue.
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ELITE, PA.—Fred Uhlman, 656 W. 19th street.
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EVERETT, MASS.—Chas H. Chabot, 181 Broadway.
FALL RIVER, MASS.—Wright Wilde, 121 Broad street.
GARDNER, MASS.—Thos. Smith, 18 Greenwood street.
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HARTFORD, CONN.—Fred Feltmann, 2 State street, top floor.
HAVERHILL, MASS.—Michael T. Berry, 12 E. Market street.
HOYOKE, MASS.—M. Ruther, 17 Glen street.
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MARION, IND.—Ira L. Hunter, R. F. D. No. 6.
MARLBOROUGH, MASS.—C. W. Doyle, 57 1/2 Main street.
MEDWAY, MASS.—John Cunningham, Village street.
MEADOWFORD, MASS.—George Anderson, 18 Belmont street.
MILFORD, CONN.—Gust. Langer, P. O. 774.
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NEW HAVEN, CT.—Christian Schmidt, 203 Foster street.
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PUEBLO, COLO.—J. Frank, 60 E. H. St. RICHMOND, VA.—J. E. Madison, cor. Louis and Hollins streets.
ROCKFORD, ILL.—Frank McVay.
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ROCKVILLE, CONN.—Gus Ralsch, 87 Union street.
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SAN PEDRO, CAL.—Alexander Muhlbach, 1000 Main street.
SAN JOSE, CAL.—Fred Hamann, 42 Eldorado street.
ST. LOUIS, MO.—J. P. Strupel, 1803 North Eighteenth street; John Neumann, 810 Julia street; John Feltman, 1019 N. Compton avenue.
ST. PAUL, MINN.—Samuel Johnson, 594 Jackson street.
SALEM, MASS.—John White, 1 Barton square.
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—P. C. Nelson, 1,642 Major avenue.
ST. CHARLES, MO.—R. H. McHugh.
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SUTTERSVILLE, PA.—Cyril Slatok.
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POLITICAL WANDERINGS

The action of the Populist leaders in showing the party platform, to enable said leaders to make an alliance with the Democratic party as a stepping stone to political office, carried consternation into the ranks of the Mid-Roaders, but we were powerless to do anything. The "reform" press, as a rule, stood by the leaders. Many of the papers came out in better shape, typographically, than they had before. After they came into line on the policy mapped out by the silver money barons they were on "Easy street."

This St. Louis incident shows the marked contrast between the Populist organization and that of the S. L. P. Under the S. L. P. form of organization such a conference, even if called by the National Executive Committee of the Party, could not be effective unless ratified by a vote of the entire Party membership. But then the Populists had no such organization as the S. L. P. In the first place, the candidate for membership in the S. L. P. must have a clear comprehension of Socialism and a knowledge of the methods by which the economic emancipation of the workers must be achieved by themselves. The result is the new Party with a unity of thought and a unity of purpose. It is this cohesion that makes the S. L. P. a power. In the Populist party any one who would join was welcome; we never inquired as to whether or not they fully agreed with us. Thus we had a conglomerate membership, dominated by men with fads, who joined the party because it gave them a chance to air their schemes. It was a common thing at public meetings for speakers to flatly contradict each other. Thus we would have one speaker advocate land nationalization, while the next would favor the single tax; one would advocate free silver, only to be followed by a paper-money crank; one would claim that we must elect men to office to enact our principles into law, another would say that no hope was to be entertained from legislation until the people voted on all laws. As I view it now, people who attended such meetings must have carried away queer ideas as to what we really did want.

In the S. L. P. the dues of the individual member go to support the local, State and national organizations, and the connection between these is close and binding. The Populist club of which I was a member had no affiliation with any other organization, and we only came in contact with the other organizations in the

State when we met in State convention. But on the other hand, we were organized to death. Hardly a week passed but some organizer, with a scheme, sanctioned by some one, would appear with the determination of pulling an organizer's fee out of us. I remember particularly one Neber, who came with another, and when we refused to turn our club into their Loyal Legion, or whatever it was, threatened to go out and organize their order and take the party affairs out of our hands.

As I had joined the Knights of Labor in order to indicate our principles among the members, I was also induced to join the Farmers Alliance in order to gain the support of those in that organization who still held aloof. In a county in which there is not a single farmer, barring market gardeners, we organized the Farmers Alliance, and created much wonder in the local newspaper offices by sending them communications, duly signed and bearing the seal of the order. On one occasion, when Mary Ellen Leese, spoke in Cooper Union, I was introduced to her and gave her the Farmers Alliance grip. "God bless you, brother," was her ejaculation as I went through the finger twisting. I think it was at this Cooper Union meeting that I first ran across Sammy Gompers. I was making for the stage entrance after Sammy had spoken, and met him coming out. He was carrying a shiny tie, and as I passed him he asked his companion, "How did I do?" This is typical of Sammy, who is given to posing in the limelight.

But to dwell again for a moment on the St. Louis conference. It was that conference, and not the endorsement of Bryan in 1896, that settled the Populist movement. The endorsement of Bryan was the logical outcome of the party's action in 1894. In 1894, elected with a vote of 1,500,000, we declared that the next President must be a Populist. As the Democratic party took up some of our issues, with a better chance of winning, that big vote melted away. If a Populist could not be elected, then why not win, at least in part, by coming out for Bryan, who was "at heart" a Populist? Indeed, in 1896 I was told that "at heart" Bryan was a Socialist. Today the Social Democratic party is in practically the same position we were in 1894. That party is in shivers over the appearance of a Union Labor party backed by a Hearst, and for the very reason that a Hearst party offers a better chance of success in getting "something

now." The Social Democrats have fused right and left with the Republican and Democratic parties; they have counteracted the action of a Carey in voting funds to strengthen a weapon used solely against the workers; they have ignored the class struggle as "too radical," and because the Social Democratic organization has endeavored to smooth over the very essentials that should mark a Socialist party, "big" vote is being switched back into capitalism pure and simple. Without that "big" vote the Social Democratic organization must go to pieces. That "big" vote is at once its strength and its weakness. As their party is a thing without principle, it depends upon the vote, and as that untutored vote increases the greater is the danger of it being lured away.

Can any one imagine such a fate befalling the S. L. P.? No; and the reasons are plain. In the first place, the S. L. P. thrusts forward as a cardinal principle the fact that under the present economic system society is divided into two classes—one class possessing all the means which the people of the country need in order to live; the other class owning none of such means and compelled to sell itself to the owning class or starve. Necessarily the interests of these two classes are antagonistic. Out of the wealth produced by the class that owns everything, the class that owns everything tries to keep as much as possible; this "share" is called profits. The class that owns nothing, yet produces everything, also tries to get as much as it can. That "share" is called wages. If the one "share" increases, the other "share" decreases; consequently there can be no "harmony" between the two classes. Instead of harmony there is an irrepressible struggle between the classes, each striving to increase its "share."

Second, the S. L. P. proves that in this class struggle all the political powers are at the command of the possessing class; to be used against the non-possessing class; and hence that the economic emancipation of the enslaved class can only be brought about by its organization into a political party of its own class, organized for the overthrow of the possessing class; consequently such a party must neither give nor accept quarter from any other political party.

Third, the S. L. P. is as firm in explaining to the workers the impotency of pure and simple trades unionism as a working class weapon, as it is in show-

ing the fallacy of those workers who hope to gain something by voting for political parties that do not deny the right of capitalist ownership in the means of production.

The S. L. P., with the S. T. & L. A., forms an indissoluble union, political and economic, against all the capitalist forces. There is no thunder which may be stolen from the S. L. P. and thus work its undoing. A capitalist effort to utilize S. L. P. forces would be to invoke the lightning.

The S. L. P. does not live by votes alone. It measures its sturdy growth by the class consciousness of its adherents who cannot be swayed by disaster, big or little, from the goal toward which the race has for ages been journeying—the Socialist Republic.

It was at the St. Louis meeting that I first met Jimmy Sovereign, General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, who was a delegate. During the session he appeared on the platform and pledged the whole order to the support of the People's Party. He then asked all delegates who belonged to the K. of L. to meet him in his parlor at the hotel. With about a dozen others I waited on Jimmy. After becoming acquainted, he asked about the condition of the order in our various localities and what he could do to help us. The others had a lot of petty disputes to air; when it came to my turn I asked if the official organ of the order, which was a wishy-washy sheet, could not be improved. Sovereign said he was glad I had mentioned that, as it reminded him of something important that he might have forgotten to tell us. He said that an arrangement had been made with the S. L. P. whereby one Lucien Sanial was to become editor of the Journal. I thought it strange that Sovereign should pledge the support of the order to one political party while entrusting its official organ to the care of another political party. However, the arrangement was never carried out.

It was at the St. Louis conference that I met Henry D. Lloyd, the millionaire Populist and the most Christlike looking person there. With him was Clarence S. Darrow, defender of the Chicago Anarchists, and of Debs, and chief counsel for John Mitchell in the recent miners' strike hearing.

During the conference I observed a tall, lean and pale individual, with haggard, eager look, who flitted about from person to person as a bee from flower to flower. Not until I was in the station

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1928.....2,090
In 1932.....21,157
In 1936.....36,564
In 1940.....34,191
In 1902.....53,617

THE ZEALOT.

Once before, a year or two ago, we took occasion to chronicle with pleasure evidences of both the penetration and higher aspirations of the Milwaukee organ of the Social Democratic party. Such an occasion is offered us again, and it is again seized with pleasure. It is seized with all the greater pleasure because, being unmistakably a homage to the Socialist Labor Party, it is a symptom of good. Who will deny that he who can appreciate virtue in others is capable of practicing it, and cleansing himself of the vice he discovers around, if not in, himself?

In its issue of March 21 the "Social Democratic Herald" has a double-columned editorial bearing the superscription "Eternal Vigilance Now and Forever." The gist of the article is the danger that besets a Socialist movement from the improper elements that naturally gravitate towards it—elements that are "weak," elements of "shifty eye," elements of "doubtful record." Dropping negatives, the article reaches climax and clinching point with the positive demand for the "ZEALOT." Needless to say, the cry proceeds from inspection. It is no banal, abstract declaration. It is the utterance of a conviction born of the experience of what is going on in the camp of that organ's own party, coupled with the knowledge of the "zealot" composition of the S. L. P., and due admiration therefore.

It is a point, a great point, gained, this recognition, however tardy, of the need of the zealot in a Socialist body. This S. L. P. principle was one of the "undainties" once imputed to the party. The "undainty" is now recognized a virtue. That's progress. It now remains, the zealot having become popular, to popularize also the methods whereby he is to be recruited and drilled.

Can zeal be kindled into life by petty, shabby, sneaky tactics? Can it flare up for the Socialist Republic—an unquestionably revolutionary aim—by means of bucketfuls of "evolutionary" water, poured down upon it? By Edward Bernsteinism?

Can zeal rise in ignoble company, or out of actions at fastidiously with words? Is he, who justly pronounces a Carey a "ward politician," a man "more intent upon policy than principle," and yet sits, without protest, in council with that armory-building bundle of duplicity, with that man of "shifty eye" and "doubtful record"—can he who does that arouse zeal?

Can zeal gather the needed warmth from a New Orleans convention spectacle, where the "champions of Socialism" allow a Gompers to be re-elected unanimously?

Can zeal gain fibre from a posture that renders it the dupe of capitalist class deception; or from a policy that, in search of votes, shrinks before the hardship of boarding the popular delusions bred of such capitalist class deception, accommodates itself to the base role of a Barker for a Mitchell, and is finally left to snarl like a sore, complaining husband?

To ask these, and many more ques-

tions that these suggest, is another way of asking, Can a man on a tight-rope walk steady?

The Socialist Republic implies a revolutionary movement. Revolutionary movements call for men with zeal—for zealots. The zealot—the infantry, cavalry and artillery of the Social Revolution—is an element animated with the loftiest (because soundest) and the soundest (because loftiest) aspirations of the race; and he is schooled in consistency, trained in firmness, disciplined in patience, and drilled in uncompromising aggressiveness.

"THE WABASH INJUNCTION."

What has come to be known as the "Wabash Injunction" is as unique as it is an instructive page in the history of the American Labor Movement.

Upon certain sworn allegations, made by the President of the Wabash Railroad Company, Judge Elmer B. Adams, of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri, granted on March 3 a writ for a temporary injunction against the Brotherhoods of Locomotive Firemen and Railroad Trainmen, who were on the point of declaring a strike. On the first instant, the same magistrate dissolved the temporary restraining order. The language of this order will be found elsewhere in this issue, together with the first, or temporary restraining order. From them it appears that:

It was false that the officers of the Brotherhoods had engaged in an unlawful and malicious conspiracy to force an undesired strike upon the men;

It was false that the men were satisfied with their wages and conditions of service;

It was false that the contemplated strike was a deliberate conspiracy to interfere with the mail service of the United States.

In short, the order for a temporary injunction was an outrage, and the complaint on which it was issued a tissue of perjuries.

Is there anything new in either of these performances? Not in the least. Outrages without number in the shape of "injunctions" have been perpetrated before by the Courts. Workingmen in Rochester have been enjoined from contributing to the strike of fellow workingmen; workingmen in Chicago have been enjoined from dropping work; workingmen in Lynn just now are enjoined from making front against a manufacturers' alleged Trades Union, the Tobin Union, whose officers' only trade is to help the employers lower wages under the shield of "Labor"; workingmen have been enjoined from exercising, even by a sound, the distinguishing mark of man above the brute,—speech. All these outrages have been perpetrated before; in no way is the Wabash outrage unique, as far as this goes. As a matter of course, none of the affidavits on which these previous injunction outrages were based differed from the affidavits upon which the Wabash outrage was a graft. Without exception they were perjuries. Neither in this respect, accordingly, is the Wabash injunction a novelty. Nevertheless, in the instance of the Wabash outrage, there is a variation introduced to the tune. All the leading injunctions stood. The preliminary order was duly made permanent. Capitalist perjury and judicial impurity were, accordingly, endorsed as purity and truth; and the endorsement "saved appearances." Not so now. The order of Judge Adams, vacating his own preliminary writ, self-brands him a reckless, untrustworthy magistrate, and his findings amount to a pronouncement of perjury against the complainant,—and yet the Judge looks fresh and chipper; no fear of impeachment troubles his mind; and by not a hint does he, as is his duty, call on the District Attorney to take cognizance of the perjurers, who, poor innocent that he is, "led him astray." It is in this variation to the old tune that lies the uniqueness of the Wabash outrage. It did its work as effectively as all its predecessors. To proceed in the regulation way, "save appearances" and make it permanent, is now considered superfluous. It is thought that appearances need no longer be saved. On the contrary, by leaving appearances "unsaved" a new system of humbugging the working class is inaugurated. The working class is to be made to believe that it "won a glorious victory" by the dissolution of the injunction,—a dissolution AFTER the injunction had done its work to perfection, to as much perfection as its predecessors which were not dissolved;—a "victory" which the capitalist political job-

holding and Roosevelt-pet Frank P. Sargent of the very Locomotive Firemen will, like Mitchell, earn his Judas pence to make the working class swallow.

The "Wabash Injunction" marks a new era. Watch it work!

ALL FOOLS' DAY.

At a time, said to be far removed from our own, when the lord of an estate parted with his property the working class on the estate passed along with it. If the lord sold or transferred outright, the human fixtures were outright sold or transferred. If he merely impounded his land, the human fixtures were impounded. If he loaned his estate, the human fixtures were loaned. In short, the human fixtures had nothing to say, all was done over their heads, they merely passed with the property. We are told that happened in days gone by, in the dark days of the Middle Ages. And yet the following is not an extract from musty archives, gotten up long ago under the shadow of some robber-baron's burgh. It is a news item from an "up-to-date" metropolitan paper, dated April 1, 1903, and recording a very much up-to-date occurrence. This is the passage:

"At midnight last night the control of the Manhattan Elevated system passed formally, but without formality, to the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, and this morning's trains are operated under the new management."

Which means that the Gould syndicate transferred to the Interborough Rapid Transit Company its control of the Manhattan Elevated system, and that in the transfer, there went, not the structures and rails and rolling stock alone, but also the human fixtures—engineers, motor-men, conductors, gatemen, guards, etc., etc.—that run the concern, and without which it would be a barren stock. It means that this human fixtures element were consulted no more than the rails that were transferred. The whole thing was transferred,—the working element being a part of the "things," just as the serfs of the glebe were of old part of the estates.

"Oh!" we will be told, "these men are not 'serfs of the glebe'; the serfs of the glebe could not leave the estate; if they tried to, they could be hunted, fetched back, hanged for 'treason,' compelled to work. Not so with these men. They are free. They need not stay and be transferred if they don't want to. They are free to go elsewhere."—And? And starve, looking for work in an overstocked labor market!

It is fit that the above news item should appear, of all days, on April 1. There is much neatness and precision in illustrating the "freedom" of the modern wage slave and the slavery of the old serf of glebe on All Fools' Day.

CARICATURED REVOLUTIONARY FATHERS.

Two were the leading figures in the recent dramatic industrial phenomenon, known as the "Miners' Strike," which reached its finale on the 15th inst., when the Arbitration Commission placed upon the event its tomb-stone decision. These two leading figures were Messrs. John Mitchell and Clarence S. Darrow. One of these, Mr. Darrow, in the course of a speech delivered in Springfield, Ill., on March 26, said:

"Not a thing was done by the miners in Pennsylvania that was not done by our revolutionary forefathers. In revolutionary times dwellings were burned, property was confiscated and 100,000 persons were driven out of their country. The refugees settled Nova Scotia and those who drove them out of this country then as now were denounced as hoodlums, murderers, cutthroats, assassins and outlaws. Yet they were the respectable people of those days, and we are proud to be known as descendants of those same revolutionists."

Translated into the vernacular, this means that Mr. Darrow and Mr. Mitchell are Modern Benjamin Franklins and George Washingtons. A preposterous claim!

The rank and file of the miners did a thing that our revolutionary forefathers did not. A very important thing. They took for their leaders not a Washington and a Franklin; they took for their leaders a Mitchell and a Darrow. A serious difference. How serious may be gathered from the fact that the upshot of the affair was not a Yorktown, where the usurper surrendered, and a Treaty of Peace, where the patriots dictated the charter of their freedom, but a Scranton Convention, where the patriots surrendered to the usurper, and an Arbitral Award where the usurper "read the riot act" to the patriots.

Had the patriots of the American revolution elected for their General a Mitchell instead of a Washington, their revolution-

ary pulse would have been lowered by his declamations on the "reciprocal" the "reconcilable" interests between the patriot Cause (Labor, so to speak) and the Cause of the British Crown and Parliament; (Capitalism, so to speak); and the head of their cause would have been placed "in chancery" by the "grand strategy" of keeping one wing of his army in idleness, even furnishing ammunition to the foe, while the other wing was in the heat of the fight: a Mitchell, instead of a Washington, would have allowed the bituminous wing (so to speak) of his army to scab it (so to speak) on his anthracite wing (so to speak). Had the patriots of the American revolution had a Darrow, instead of a Franklin, for their mouthpiece, their noble ardor would have been cooled to freezing point by his twaddle about "fair terms" for the usurper, and their "glorious victory" would have amounted simply to a return to feudal dependence and enslavement,—back to wage-slavery, so to speak, and all that that implies.

No! Immeasurable is the difference between the miners' strike and the strike of the American revolutionists. Nor will that difference ever be bridged, and the Strike of this generation take its place beside the Strike of 1776, until the pulse, spirit and knowledge of the latter will so completely animate the Strike of this generation as to render impossible the leadership of such caricatures of the Revolutionary Fathers as the Mitchells and the Darrow.

BAD SIGNS GATHERING.

J. Pierpont Morgan appears in several interviews on the last of March expressing the belief that "the country is prosperous, never was so prosperous, and its present prosperity will last a long time." This opinion is given in view of "the general pessimistic talk indulged in not alone in foreign but in local circles."

To the knowing, the bare fact of Mr. Morgan's opening his mouth to reporters, and allowing himself to be interviewed on the financial and industrial situation, is a serious sign. When things are running smoothly, Mr. Morgan is silent, cannot be induced to utter a sound. He now breaks his silence: is not only "induced," but is known to have requested the interview. A decidedly serious sign.

It might be, however, that the gravity of the situation lies, not in anything in the situation itself, but in a false, "bearish," pessimistic frame of mind, wholly unjustified by facts. Such a cheerless phenomenon is possible. A man in robust health may, through some trifling and passing cause, have "a fit of the blues." In such instances, it may not be improper, it may even be the wiser policy, for one with the authority of knowledge to step forward and say a cheerful word.

Is this the case with the present financial situation? Has it just now, though sound at heart and other vitals, merely a passing fit of the blues? Is Mr. Morgan, a man with the authority of knowledge in the matter, guided merely by the desire to remove a false impression? The answer is found in a close scanning of the following passage in the interview:

"In the iron and steel trade, for example—the barometer of the country's growth, stability, and business activity—there never was so great or so profitable business. Orders on hand run far ahead, and the outlook is decidedly encouraging."

The light by which this passage must be scanned is cast by two candles:

The first is Mr. Morgan's intimate financial connection with the Steel Trust, he having financed the corporation into existence.

The second candle is the stock market quotations on the stock of that very corporation. The quotations show that preferred stock is offered for sale at so low a figure that the investment would fetch over 8 per cent. dividends, and that the price at which the common stock is offered for sale enables investments to fetch 11 per cent.—and yet no one buys!

Such is the state of things with regard to an industry that Mr. Morgan correctly calls "the barometer of the country's growth, stability and business activity."

It is no fit of unjustifiable blues that the financial situation is affected with. The breaking of his customary silence by Mr. Morgan is a positively bad symptom. The signs are gathering ominously of the approaching crisis,—those periodical object lessons of the "fitness and capacity" of the "Captains of Industry" to rule a nation's destiny.

Roosevelt praised the report of the Coal Strike Commission in his Harrisburg speech. It would have been more modest on his part to permit the miners, who have found the report to be a defeat for them, to do that—if they could.

THE ROLE OF IMMIGRATION

Below is given in full an impressive passage from the speech delivered by the junior Senator of New York in the course of the debate on the Statehood bill. Mr. Depew said:

"The history of New Mexico is one of the romances of American settlement. Twenty years before the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock, and in the cabin of the Mayflower adopted that constitution which was an epoch in the history of the world, the first time declaring that they were to form a government founded upon just and equal laws, there were a government and Spanish population in New Mexico.

There were a government and Spanish population in New Mexico before Pocahontas saved Capt. John Smith, or before immigrants were to be found in Charleston or anywhere along our Atlantic coast, and even before the Spaniards were in Florida there were a settlement and a government and a governor in New Mexico. So here we have a Territory which has been settled by Europeans and has had some form of government for over three hundred years.

"How does that three hundred years, commencing twenty years before Plymouth Rock with its forty-one inhabitants, compare with Plymouth Rock? Seven hundred people settled in New Mexico twenty years before forty-one landed upon Plymouth Rock. From those forty-one on Plymouth Rock have come, by the common consent of historians, the institutions of the United States; the liberties not only of the American people, but of mankind all over the world; the commonwealths which largely go to make up the American Union, and the principles which enacted into laws and permeating the population and taught in the schools, the academies, and the colleges, made the American nation and its people what they are to-day—principles which by virtue of their all pervading and uplifting power have gone through every nation and have changed the form of government in every civilized nation on earth.

"Now, compare what has come from those forty-one Pilgrims with what has come from these 700 Spaniards. They have remained during the whole of these three hundred years practically what they were when they first entered New Mexico. Compare these 700 Spaniards and the growth during the three hundred years of the country in which they settled with the settlement of Illinois. Practically the settlement of Illinois began in 1820, and New Mexico had two hundred years the start. And yet Illinois to-day in population, in cities, in industries, in manufactures, in agriculture, in schools, in colleges, in universities, in railroads, in telegraphs, in telephones, in newspapers, in magazines, and in the literary productions of its people would, if it stood alone among the nations of the world, be recognized as a great commonwealth with every requisite of power and of majesty, of happiness for its people and of example for the world. It almost appals the imagination to think of these people, who are to govern the State, existing as they have right upon this continent, bordering upon us, and for sixty years a part of us, in such a condition as they are to-day.

"The settlement of the northern and the southern colonies went on without their knowledge. The great debate of the right to tax without representation, which preceded the Revolutionary war, shook the world—was a subject of discussion in every cabinet in Europe—but it was unknown, unheard of, in this New Mexican colony. The war of the Revolution dragged its bloody length along for seven years. The Declaration of Independence emancipated the world, but the colony of New Mexico never heard of the Revolution, never heard of the Declaration. Ninety per cent. of its people were slaves to their own people. The territory was divided into great haciendas with one supreme family master (life, of limb, and of liberty, and all the rest were its peons or slaves, attached to the soil.

After the Revolution and the Declaration of Independence came the French Revolution, that mighty upheaval which overturned thrones and emancipated the whole Continent of Europe. But New Mexico never heard of it. Napoleon, who, whatever may be the charges as to his motives or his crimes, or whatever may be said as to his achievements, did more than any man in Europe for civilization—Napoleon's great victories, his wonderful conquests, his dramatic defeat, his exile on a barren rock, all passed by. New Mexico knew nothing of them. "And New Mexico would be sleeping to-day in the sleep of ignorance which is the sleep of mental death, except that the great emancipator, Abraham Lincoln, whose birthday was celebrated all over the country yesterday, by his proclamation struck the bonds from the limbs of every bondman, black or white, or of whatever color, in this land. But the Mexican did not hear of it. The Mexican did not know it, and he would not have discovered it except that in 1805 a Colorado army swept through the country, driving back the Confederates who had almost captured it, and then the army said to the Mexicans, 'You are free!'

Pregnant words, these! A majestic historic sketch! So pregnant, so majestic that pity it were they were left unredeemed of the false and mischievous notion they are meant by their utterer to convey, and were not turned to their proper channel, to illumine the function of a "live rail" in the social progress of the race,—the Role of Immigration.

Essentially, the sketch of these 700 Spaniards in New Mexico applies to the whole Spanish settlement of Latin America. The point of identity between them does not, however, establish a comparison to their disfavor with the Pilgrim Fathers settlers. What it does,

taking a broad historic survey of the two, is to point out a certain human failing, common to both, but the baneful results of which the former succumbed to, while the latter escaped. The Spanish settlers of Latin America tried, and, unfortunately for their country, succeeded in the very thing that the Pilgrim settlers tried, but, fortunately for the land, failed to accomplish,—the exclusion of Immigration. It is an ugly trait, of which no race is free, that each seeks to build a fence around the world for its own exclusive benefit, and to the exclusion of all others. Immigration is the sole counter-irritant: where it sets in with force, the evil of the ugly trait is carried off; where it fails, the canker death eats up that plant. The Spanish settlers in Latin America set up their fence;—exactly the same did the Pilgrim settlers: Immigration let the former alone, at any rate the stream was too weak to overcome the impediment;—with the latter, the stream of Immigration, that set in from the start, was strong, and it gathered strength as it rolled on; the fence was broken through and leaped over; "fix" it as they may, it proved impotent before the mighty swell of the Immigration wave that rolled against, shattered, scattered and carried it away. The result on both—the land of the Spanish and that of the Pilgrim settlers in America—is majestically portrayed in Mr. Depew's sketch. In that sketch each of the two may see its own potential features,—what the former would be to-day, had it, fortunately for itself, failed, and the latter, had it, unfortunately for itself, succeeded.

The Torch of Civilization is the gift of no one race. All races have contributed a splinter toward it—some a larger, others a smaller, but all a necessary splinter, that adds either to its brightness, or its strength, or to the steadiness of its light; and the band that holds these splinters together is the Brotherhood of Man, the Oneness of the Human Race.

All fares the land, where Immigration being absent, the Torch is puny, and, consequently, the band that holds it together loose. Happy that country, rich with promise, and fit for leadership in the path of human progress, where Immigration has gathered and brought together the strongest Torch; bound it, consequently, with the strongest band; and lighted it at the spark of that inspiration to which the Heart of the whole Human Race is the tripod.

The National Metal Trades Association—composed of employers—now in convention at Buffalo, has adopted a resolution calling the boycott cowardly and un-American. The patriots of 1776—these American of Americans—did not think so when they boycotted the manufactured products of England, and dumped her teas into Boston harbor. Nor do the metal trades employers think so, either, when they use the boycott in the shape of the black list, against refractory employees. What is the object of their resolution, then? The National Metal Trades Association's resolution is simply an appeal to a gullible patriotism in the interests of their profits.

On the first inst. ten thousand immigrants arrived at Ellis Island. Twenty-three thousand are expected to land during the first week of April. This will be an enormous increase over last year. This Immigration is undoubtedly stimulated by the railroads and construction companies who want cheap labor in the huge construction enterprises that are under way in the country, or which will be started soon, such as the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel, the subway and other tunnel work in and near New York; the building of the State canal, the building of the Wabash bridge and other giant undertakings at Pittsburgh, and the work of constructing the Panama Canal, which the immigrants from Southern Italy seem to be anticipating with keenest interest, and which the steamship companies are exploited for the profits the traffic yields. Capitalism is the force behind undesirable immigration, which will only end when capitalism ends.

From Scranton, Pa., comes reports of the violation of the provisions of the Coal Strike Commission's awards, which show how beautifully those awards are working in "the mutual interests of capital and labor"—especially labor. Though the awards grant the miners a nine-hour day, the companies insist on ten hours' work. They base their insistence on the fact that the commissioners' report says there shall be no concerted action on the part of the men to curtail production. Accordingly the combined refusal of the miners to work ten hours a day is denounced as an attempt to curtail production and as a conspiracy in violation of the provisions of the awards! The miners are thus denounced as criminals for insisting on their rights, according to the awards! Despite this, and many other facts like it, the awards in "favor" of the miners have been declared a great "victory" for them; while every one who has had the manhood to denounce the awards as a treacherous defeat of the miners, engineered by labor fakir Mitchell, has been denounced as a foe of labor! How much longer need the working class have its head butted against the stone wall of the fact that the interests of employer and employee are antagonistic and that consequently any attempt to reconcile them must redound to the injury of the working class? In the ignorance of this vital fact lies the secret of capitalist triumphs by means of labor "victories" a la John Mitchell and the miners.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

UNCLE SAM—Look at the holy show the capitalist parties are making of themselves. Can any decent man stay with them and refrain from joining the labor party?

BROTHER JONATHAN—That the capitalist parties are in a bad plight no intelligent man will dispute. So far I agree with you. But I can't follow you when you throw your lot among the workingmen. The capitalist class may be, no doubt is, bad enough; but the workingmen are worse yet.

U. S.—Worse?

B. J.—Certainly. They are despicable; they are vulgar, corrupt, stupid; in a word, they are rotten.

U. S.—That's strong language, and, what's worse, unjust.

B. J.—I know you think differently of them. But, if you knew them as I do, you would think differently.

U. S.—I do know them.

B. J.—No, you don't. You know them only theoretically. If you were a manufacturer, like myself, having to deal directly with, and in that way having a practical knowledge of them, you would think of them as I do.

U. S.—Do you mean to say that you come directly in contact with your workingmen and that your practical knowledge of them justifies your opinion of their being a rotten lot? Do you really come in such direct contact with your employees? From all that I know, you don't.

B. J.—Well, I don't know every employee.

U. S.—Do you meet any?

B. J.—I meet the officers they send to me.

U. S.—Are there any of your employees among them?

B. J. (after a pause)—No.

U. S.—Accordingly, you are not in direct touch with your workingmen, and surely cannot form an opinion as to their being a "rotten lot" or not.

B. J.—But I have enough to do with their representatives. Am I not justified to judge of the men by the class of people they choose to represent them before me?

U. S.—It is these representatives, then, that you consider rotten.

B. J.—Yes, they are. You know nothing of them. Let me tell you. These fellows, the officers, set the men on to strike and then they come to me with proposals to "settle." Sometimes I yield for the sake of peace and give these officers the bribe they hint at; other times I don't. But is not such conduct corrupt?

U. S.—Certainly.

B. J.—Then, again, these officers come as committees making certain demands. They start to bluff and bully, show such gross ignorance and viciousness that you feel like kicking them out at first; but all you have to do is to humor them a little; they are easily flattered; and before you know it they give up their demands. What do you call that?

U. S.—Rotten, no doubt.

B. J.—That's what I meant.

U. S.—Now, Jonathan, you make the mistake of your life when you judge your employees, the rank and file of the working class, by these officers. These fellows are as corrupt as hell, as ignorant as blocks, as dull, vicious and perverse as it is possible for men to be. That is all true as to them, but is all false as to the rank and file.

B. J.—But they elect these corrupt and rotten officers.

U. S.—Yes, but not in endorsement of their rottenness. They do so out of misplaced confidence. Your opinion is a justification of the policy of war that Socialism and New Trades Unionism pursue against these officers. They are the labor fakirs. Among the evils they have done, that of placing the working class in such bad light is not the least. The rank and file is pure and decent. When it becomes known and asserts itself the enemy will respect it, and that is one point gained in such a battle as this. Right you are about the leaders; try and become acquainted with the rank and file. You will soon have to do with them; they are kicking their rotten leaders out fast. Voe to you if you allow yourself to be lulled into security by the knowledge you have of and your contempt for the fakirs.

The misleaders of pure and simple unionism have all along claimed that the trusts would only be conquered by their organizations. They have insisted on the inviolability of contracts between employer and employee as a means to this end. Just how effective unions are in conquering trusts, and what degree of reliance can be placed on contracts as a means to that end, is bogus contracts.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New
Reads street, New York.
**SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CAN-
ADA**—National Secretary, C. A. Weitzel,
344 Thames street.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY
2-6 New Reads street. (The Party's
literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no Party
announcements can go in that there are
not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

Canadian N. E. C.

The regular meeting of the National
Executive Committee was held at head-
quarters on April 2, Comrade C. L. Corbin
presiding and Comrade B. Nuttall ab-
sent without excuse. The minutes of
the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Communications: From Comrade C.
A. V. Kemp of Orillia asking that the
N. E. C. instruct Section Brantford to
publish the name of the Literary or Peo-
ple's agent. It was decided to reply,
stating that we will comply with the re-
quest. From F. Lighter of Glace Bay,
C. B., containing application for mem-
bership at large. As the questions were not
fully answered it was decided to return
the card that they may be; also to cor-
respond with Section Yonkers, N. Y., for
reference. From J. N. McPhee of Boston,
Mass. The recording secretary was or-
dered to reply to this. From Comrade
Martin of Toronto, relative to the mu-
nicipal election there. This communica-
tion was filed and the secretary instructed
to acknowledge receipt of same with
thanks. From J. G. Morgan of Winnipeg
regarding his expulsion. This communica-
tion was ordered sent to Section Winni-
peg for them to deal with it. From R.
E. Burns of Hamilton regarding the
"high-handed attempts of the National
Executive Committee," filed. From Sec-
tion London on election of the N. E. C.
and national secretary. In answer to
the roll call the following members were
present: C. A. Weitzel, national secre-
tary; G. L. Bryce, T. Maxwell, W. D.
Forbes, D. Ross, H. Wade, I. P. Cour-
tenay, absent without excuse, B. Nuttall.
The new committee was then installed
and Comrade Bryce elected chairman.
The officers for the term were next
elected: treasurer, T. Maxwell; record-
ing secretary, H. Wade.

The secretary was instructed to send
out the election of the N. E. C. for con-
firmation. Comrades Forbes, Bryce and
Courtenay were appointed a committee
to look over leaflets for adaption to
Canada.

Adjourned. Philip Courtenay,
Recording Secretary.

**RESOLUTIONS OF SECTION HAM-
ILTON.**

At the last regular meeting of Section
Hamilton, March 28, an article that ap-
peared in the official column of last
week's People, March 28, re Section
Hamilton, Ontario, was read.

And it was moved, seconded and car-
ried unanimously that, Section Hamilton
objects most strenuously to high handed
attempts of its National Executive Com-
mittee to foist upon Section Hamilton,
the (illegally elected and) deposed offi-
cers of the Section, by delegating to it-
self the extraordinary function of elec-
tion, or rather appointing Section Ham-
ilton's officers against the expressed will
of the Section. And, moreover, said de-
posed officers being present (with the ex-
ception of three), on the night of the
meeting at which they were deposed, and
managed by refusing to take part in the
meeting, because they were in the
minority.

The Canadian N. E. C. in attempting
to assist those members in ignoring the
authority of Section Hamilton to depose,
as well as elect its own officers, is un-
doubtedly acting unconstitutionally.

And further, Section Hamilton is de-
termined to have this high handed action
on the part of the N. E. C. most thor-
oughly and impartially investigated.

R. E. Burns, Organizer pro-tem, Sec-
tion Hamilton, S. L. P. of Canada.
Address, 444 Ferguson avenue, North
Hamilton, Ontario.
March 30, 1903.

**NEW YORK STATE EXECUTIVE
COMMITTEE.**

A regular meeting of the New York
State Executive Committee was held in
the Daily People building, 2-6 New Reads
street on March 23, 1903, at 6 p. m.
Kuhn in the chair, the minutes of the
previous meeting were adopted as read.

The financial secretary reported that
due to a transposition of the figures given
for the month of November, 1902, ap-
peared as \$50.52; they should have been
\$50.53.

A committee of two was elected to
convey the vote on new State Executive
Committee, which resulted as follows:

Donald Ferguson, 287
J. E. Ebert, 276
Henry Kuhn, 268
Alfred C. Kuhn, 257
Adam Moren, 221
Harry A. Santee, 207
George Ahlson, 197
Elli Mueller, 132
James Hannon, 122
William L. Brower, 117
Louis Kobel, 90
Edmund Monnell, 82
Alex Piquart, 65
Samuel Smilansky, 53

The next regular meeting of the New
York State Executive Committee will be
held in The Daily People building, 2-6
New Reads street, on Monday, April 13,
1903, and the first seven comrades on
whose list will please attend and take
charge of the affairs of this committee,
as they are the ones elected.

Adjournment follows.
Gust Mueller, Secretary.

General Committee, Section New York,
Socialist Labor Party.

On Saturday, April 4th, 1903, at 8.30
p. m., a regular meeting of the General
Committee, Section New York, was held
in The Daily People Building, 2-6 New
Reads street, Manhattan.

Chairman, Joseph Scheuerer; Vice-
Chairman, Henry Kuhn.

The minutes of the previous meeting
were adopted as read. One new delegate
was seated. Six new members were ad-
mitted.

A report was received from the N. E.
C. on The Daily People management and
referred to the Assembly Districts.

A letter was received from the So-
cialist Literary Society calling the at-
tention of the section to the fact that
the various subdivisions of the section
have not settled for tickets for some of
the Society's entertainments. The or-
ganizer was instructed to connect with
such sub-divisions and enforce settle-
ment.

A letter from Joseph Swartz (S. D. P.)
giving some gratuitous advice on how to
organize a "United Socialist Party" was
read. The organizer reported the en-
gagement of Grand Central Palace for a
concert to be given on Thanksgiving
Day for the benefit of The Daily People.
He also reported that he is obliged to
take leave of absence from his position
as organizer for several weeks. The re-
quest was granted and Joseph Scheuerer
elected to fill the temporary vacancy.

The delegates to D. A. 49 S. T. & L.
A. delivered 500 tickets to the General
Committee for the entertainment and
fair to be held on May 2, 1903.

Under report of sub-divisions the Six-
teenth A. D., Manhattan, reported its
removal to new headquarters. It also
reported the receipt of a considerable
sum of money from the adoption of the
plan of each member pledging one day's
salary to the support of The Daily People.

The Thirtieth A. D. reported the adop-
tion of the same plan with the addition
that all the payments are to be in by
June 15. Other districts had not yet
held meetings to consider the plan, but
reported that it would most likely be
adopted by all of them.

Under new business it was decided that
a report of New York and Kings County
organizers be made an order of busi-
ness at the meetings of the General
Committee.

Arguments followed.
A. C. Kilm, Sec'y.

Ohio State Convention.
To the Sections and Members of the S.
L. P. of Ohio:

Greeting—Columbus has been chosen
by referendum vote as the place for
holding the next State convention of the
S. L. P. of Ohio. Cleveland and Zanes-
ville received only three (3) votes and
Akron one (1) vote.

The State convention of the Socialist
Labor Party will therefore be held at
Columbus, Ohio, May 30, 1903, at 9
a. m. The State Committee has de-
cided that representation shall be as fol-
lows: Two (2) delegates for each Sec-
tion, and one (1) additional delegate for
each ten (10) members of a Section or
major fraction thereof. Members at
large may act as delegates to represent
their respective localities.

The Sections and members are re-
quested to consider the mode of proce-
dure in electing delegates to the next
National Convention of the Socialist
Labor Party, whether they shall be
elected by the State convention or by
referendum vote. This question is to be
decided at the State convention.

On behalf of the Ohio State Executive
Committee.

James Matthews, Secretary.

Important for Buffalo.
The readers of The People, their fam-
ilies and friends, are invited to attend
the public lectures held every Sunday,
at 3 p. m. sharp, at the Labor Lyceum,
in Florence Parlors, No. 527 Main street,
near Genesee street, Buffalo. Interest-
ing and instructive discussions follow
each lecture. Admission is free to all.

The following are the names of the
lecturers and their subjects:

April 12—Mrs. Frederick Almy, of the
Clarity Organization Society, on "Prac-
tical Philanthropy."

April 19—Attorney P. M. White, on
"Independent Political Action of Labor."

April 26—Attorney Wm. J. Shields,
on "American Socialism."

May 3—Comrade Boris Reinstein,
on "The May Day vs. the Official 'Labor
Day' in September."

May 10—Attorney Philip V. Fenselly,
on "Society and Crime."

N. B.—A ball under the auspices of
the Labor Lyceum and the section will
be held Saturday, April 25, at 8 p. m.,
at Star Hall, 405 Broadway, corner Pratt
street. Tickets are 25 cents for gent and
lady. Prepare and see that your friends
get ready to attend.

CONNECTICUT, ATTENTION.
To the sections and members of the S.
L. P. of Connecticut: Comrades! As
the time for nominating the seat of the
S. E. C. has expired, your S. E. C. sub-
mits, according to Art. II, Sec. 1, of the
by-laws of the State of Connecticut, the
nominations made, i. e.:

Hartford, nominated by Rockville.
New Haven, nominated by Section
Hartford, to the general vote of the
membership, returnable on or before
May 1, 1903.

For the Connecticut S. E. C.,
Matthew Lechner, Secretary,
4 Bellevue St., Hartford, Conn.

S. T. & L. A. NEWS

The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance
of the United States and Canada, head-
quarters, Nos. 2, 4 and 6 New Reads
street.

General Executive Board meeting the
second and fourth Thursday evenings of
each month, at 7.30 o'clock, at above
address.

All information as to organization and
the aims and objects of the S. T. & L. A.
will be gladly sent by mail on request.

Speakers will be furnished to address
labor and trade organizations, as well
as sections of the S. L. P., on new trades
unionism.

Address all communications to John J.
Kinnelly, general secretary, Nos. 2, 4
and 6 New Reads street, New York.

GOOD WORK IN MARLBOROUGH.
Webster, Mass., March 31.—Local Al-
liance 387, Marlborough, held an agita-
tion meeting at their club rooms on Sun-
day afternoon. There were about one
hundred in the hall to hear Comrade
Brennan, of Salem, Mass.

The comrade spoke for about two hours
and aided by the attention that the au-
dience gave him he made a good impres-
sion. He showed what the Tobin union was
doing in Lynn, and also how they struck
the C. B. Lancaster Shoe Company of
Keene, N. H., and how nineteen of the
striking cutters of Keene went to Lynn
to scab. That was all right in the eyes
of the B. & S. W. U.

Brennan also showed how Horace M.
Eaton, ex-secretary and treasurer of the
Tobin union, now superintendent of the
Hamilton, Brown Store Company of St.
Louis, sent to Marlborough for a person
by the name of Owen Foley, who had a
\$100 fine hanging over him for scabbing
in Marlborough strike in 1895. Eaton
wanted him for a pace maker as he was
a fast healer. He had Foley's fine re-
mitted and Foley was taken back in the
union, and is now as good a union man
as any other union scab.

Brennan also showed how necessary it
was for the working class to carry their
fight to the ballot box on election day.

Comrade Brennan's speech will produce
some good in the future.

C. W. D.

Ladies' Tailors' Union.
The regular meeting of Ladies' Tail-
ors' Union, L. A. 390, S. T. & L. A., will
take place Saturday, April 11, 8 p. m.
sharp, at 231-233 East Third-third
street. All members should attend.

Organizer.

Ohio Daily People Fund.
Gus Duerr, Coshocton, O., \$5.00.
James Matthews,
Sec'y Ohio State Committee.

As to the N. E. C.
The ball having been started rolling in
the discussion of the proposition of Sec-
tion New York in the matter of reor-
ganizing the N. E. C. I wish to say a
few words in that connection. It seems
to me rather superfluous to waste much
time in proving the desirability of a
change. There can hardly be any doubt
about it. We know well enough that
the present mode of electing the N. E. C.
is imperfect and may at times prove
dangerous. But the question is whether
or not it is possible to conduct the party
work with a more representative body
without over straining the party's finan-
cial resources.

The proposition of Section New York
does not answer that question, apparent-
ly considering it a trifling detail. Again,
that proposition creates a body, a "Na-
tional Committee," for the sole purpose
of electing an N. E. C. which seems a
rather useless procedure as the regularly
constituted National Convention can do
that work itself, the more so since that
National Convention itself consists of
delegates at large from each organized
State. Again, as the seat of the N. E. C.
will, no doubt, be decided upon by the
party at large, then the composition of
the N. E. C. will thereby be fixed by the
party itself, and there will be no choos-
ing or electing left for the National Com-
mittee; the delegates from five adjoining
States will be that N. E. C.

I believe that a committee composed
of delegates from five different States
will go far—at least toward making the
road of traitors and would be disrupters
harder than at present. But the question
is will it be possible for such a committee
meeting only once a month to conduct
the party affairs? As far as we can
see from the minutes of its proceedings,
the N. E. C. has more than plenty to
do now, meeting as it does, twice a
month. And what about sub-com-
mittees, what about the management
of party press? All this is very im-
portant, and by no means a trifling detail
to enable us to decide in favor of a
certain scheme. The question of ap-
proximate expense connected with the
change is also interesting.

Were we confronted with a condition
of affairs where it is imperative to change
the present system at all hazards, then,
of course, we could safely consider all the
above questions as trifling details, but
such is not the case at present. The
present system, while potentially danger-
ous, has so far worked well. The com-
rades on the N. E. C. and the comrades
entrusted with electing the N. E. C. have
proven themselves equal to the task and
thoroughly representative of the spirit
and aspirations of the S. L. P.

Yes, we will make a change, but not
until we are pretty sure that the interests
of the party will be served as well as
under the old regime.

L. Katz.

Philadelphia, Pa.

THE WAGWORKER

Able Criticizes the Inconsistency of the
Bogus Socialist Press.

The following editorial and paragraphs
are culled from the current issue of
"The Wagworker," monthly organ of
the Socialist Labor Party of Michigan,
published in Detroit.

Consistency Illustrated

The Seattle Socialist publishes a car-
toon about "Workingmen and the Mil-
itary." An armory building is in con-
spicuous view. The soldiers are firing
and the strikers are dropping. The
officer, capitalism, is nearly as conspicu-
ous as the armory building, and the first
man in the ranks of the soldiers is
plainly intended to represent a work-
ingman, but as we fail to find the names
of the "Socialist party" and Carey—
the armory builder—on this shooting
workingman, we must say that the pic-
ture is not true to nature.

The facts are there alright enough,
but the picture does not disclose the
true identity of the persons involved.

Underneath it says: "Study this car-
toon and you will see what you. duties
will be." Yes, yes, we knew continually
that it is our duty to expose the fraud
that sails under the flag of "Socialist
party," but builds the armories, sends
unemployed workingmen to the stone
pile, and is, generally, along with the
pure and simple union fakir, responsible
for the blood that flows in this class
struggle.

A new paper has reached us. It is
called The Liberator. While on its front
page it denounces the "murder at the
mines," while, also, John Mitchell and
Hearst, together with others, receive
proper consideration at the hands of The
Liberator, it is queer that Carey and his
party, "the Socialist party," that is respon-
sible for such "murder at the mines" be-
cause it appropriates money for armories,
are boomed in the same article by that
paper. Well, well, "Liberators" are
sometimes queer-looking creatures. May-
be the name "Liberator" was adopted
because the paper intends to help the
capitalist class to liberate the life from
the bodies of wage-workers by means of
"dum-dum-bullets."

The Los Angeles Socialist says: "The
abolition of modern capitalism can be
accomplished in one of two ways: Either
by reversing the wheels of progress, de-
stroying modern methods and return-
ing to the days of handicraft and in-
dividual production, or by retaining
modern methods. . . . Collective own-
ership of the means of production and
distribution is the only solution to the
problem." Well, if there are two ways,
it cannot be possible that there is only
one way. But we notice that the Los
Angeles Socialist has several ways in
everything else; it is even true to sev-
eral antagonistic organizations at one
and the same time. Yes, for talk, and
for action without thought, parrots and
monkeys are not in it with that paper.

We notice that the so-called Socialist
party distributed books with "the arm
and radish" on the cover, which contains
a speech of the managing editor of The
Times, in which Mr. Geo. Barbour, and
captains of industry in general, are given
credit for earning all they get. The
local so-called Socialist party is certainly
magnanimous to capitalist interests, be-
cause, while it advertises such a speech
with so much devotion, The Times ig-
nors its candidates entirely in its report
of the candidates nominated at the pri-
mary election.

How our "great socialist daily" pa-
pers owned by capitalist interests, such
as our Detroit Times, formerly the To-
day, help Socialism, is noticeable in the
way it pushes the primary election law
that aims at disfranchising those who
cannot pay for their place on the ticket.
All our experience tells us that the wa-
ge-working class should wish that it be
protected against its friends—such as The
Times—because it is strong enough to
protect itself against open, outspoken
and bold enemies.

The Seattle Socialist published an
article by George D. Herron under the
heading: "To create a class struggle
the supreme task."

Not We don't want no class struggle,
but we know it exists; and "the su-
preme task" is "to create" peace by over-
throwing the capitalist class and those
who would lead the working class before
the guns of the capitalist class to be shot
into submission.

Connecticut Vote.
Hartford, Ct., March 30.—The vote of
the S. L. P. for governor in the last State
election is according to the official State
Register and Manual, 1903, by counties
as follows:

Hartford, governor, 122; sheriff, 180
(including New Britain); New Haven,
governor, 487; sheriff, 444; New London,
governor, 15; sheriff, 20. Fairfield, gov-
ernor, 77; sheriff, 100 (including Bridge-
port). Windham, governor, 53; sheriff,
35. Litchfield, governor, 14. Middlesex,
governor, 12. Pollard, governor, 32;
sheriff, 31. Total, governor, 794; sheriff,
870.

How correct the vote for governor is
recorded can be seen in the fact that in
Bridgeport, no voters are registered for
us (124) and the New Britain vote (75),
can be found in the column of the Kangs.

"THE WABASH INJUNCTION."

Whereas, it has been represented to
the Judges of the Circuit Court of the
United States for the Eighth District
in the Eastern District of Missouri, in
chancery sitting, on the part of the
Wabash Railroad Company by its com-
plaint against you and each and every
one of you that you are combining and
confederating together to order and
cause a strike on the part of the em-
ployees of the said railroad company, en-
gaged in and about the operation of its
trains, as brakemen, switchmen, and
firemen, and in interfering with, hinder-
ing, obstructing and stopping the busi-
ness of said railroad company, as a
common carrier in the United States.

We, therefore, in consideration thereof
and the particular matters in said bill
set forth, do strictly command you and
each and every one of you, individually
and as representatives of the Order of
Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen,
your, and said organizations, representa-
tives, clerks, agents and attorneys and
all others who may be aiding and abet-
ting you or them, or acting in concert
with you or them, and under your or
their direction, until the further order
of this court, absolutely to desist and
refrain from in any way or manner or-
dering, coercing, persuading, inducing or
otherwise causing, directly or indirectly,
the employees of the said Wabash Rail-
road Company, engaged in or about the
operation of its trains within the United
States, and brakemen, switchmen or lo-
comotive firemen to strike or quit the
service of the said company, and from in
any way molesting or interfering with
said railroad company's said em-
ployees, or with the operation of its
trains, or the conduct of its business as
a common carrier, and from molesting
or interfering with said railroad com-
pany, its officers, agents, or representa-
tives, in respect to the operation of its
trains or employment of men for or in
connection therewith, and for prevent-
ing or interfering with said railroad com-
pany in the carrying out of its contracts
of employment with its employees and its
contracts with shippers for the trans-
portation of property, and from inter-
fering with or preventing said railroad
company from offering reasonable, proper
and equal facilities for the interchange
of traffic between its lines of railroad
and other lines of railroad connecting
therewith, and the receiving, forwarding
and delivery of passengers and property
to and from its lines of railroad with
other railroads connecting with such
lines, after making a continuous car-
riage of freight from the place of ship-
ping to the place of destination; and
from preventing or interfering with said
railroad company's connecting lines and
their employees in the like interchange of
traffic and facilities with said complain-
ant railroad company, and from order-
ing, advising, or otherwise influencing em-
ployees of said connecting lines to re-
fuse to interchange traffic and afford
facilities therefor, as aforesaid, and from
interfering with or preventing said rail-
road company and its connecting lines
from complying with the requirements
of the Interstate Commerce act of the
United States and with their agreements
with each other respecting said facilities
for the interchange of traffic; and from
interfering with or preventing said
railroad company in the carrying of the
mails, in accordance with its contracts
with the United States and the laws re-
lating thereto; to the end that by any
of the acts or means aforesaid the de-
fendants, their agents or servants, shall
not interfere with said railroad com-
pany from discharging its duties and ob-
ligations with respect to interstate com-
merce or prevent it from performing
any or all its duties or obligations im-
posed by the act of Congress of Feb-
ruary 4, 1887, and amendments thereto
in relation to interstate commerce.

DECISION VACATING INJUNCTION.
St. Louis, April 1.—In the United
States District Court to-day Judge Elmer
B. Adams handed down a decision dis-
solving the injunction, granted on March
3, restraining officials of the Brotherhood
of Locomotive Firemen and Railway
Trainmen, and other labor leaders, from
influencing in any way or ordering the
men employed on the Wabash Railway
system to strike.

In his decision Judge Adams analyzes
the bill of complaint upon which the
provisional restraining order was issued,
showing that the gravamen of the charge
was that the defendants had entered
into an unlawful and malicious con-
spiracy to secure recognition by exer-
cising their powers as supreme and con-
trolling officers of the Brotherhoods of
Firemen and Trainmen to force an un-
desired strike upon the men, who were
members of their organizations, and
prevent their members who were work-
ing, for connecting lines from handling
the traffic of the Wabash Railroad. The
decision goes on:

"Upon the showing made that the first
step of the conspiracy, namely, the order-
ing of a strike, was contemplated by
the defendants, and that irreparable dam-
age would necessarily befall the railroad
unless a restraining order was forthwith
issued, the same was done for the pur-
pose of holding the property and the
parties in statu quo until both sides

could be fully heard on the motion to
set aside the injunction.

"The court finds in regard to the statu-
tary order defendants appeared and
filed their sworn answer denying the al-
leged conspiracy in all its phases, par-
ticularly denying any purpose to inter-
fere with interstate commerce or the
mails of the United States, and especially
denying that the employees were satisfied
with wages and conditions of the ser-
vice, and denying the practice of any
and all coercion or false representations
to bring about a strike.

"The court finds in regard to the state-
ments of the bill of complaint to the ef-
fect that the employees were satisfied
with their wages and conditions of ser-
vice; that for a long time prior to the
filing of the bill of complaint the em-
ployees were dissatisfied with their wages
and conditions of service, and a differ-
ence of opinion existed between the
railroad and a large majority of its em-
ployees, members of the brotherhoods,
with respect to their wages; and that the
defendants, as officers and committee of
the brotherhoods, were fully authorized
both by reason of their official relation
to their members and also by direct
written authority, to represent them in
the effort to secure higher wages and
change conditions of service, and that
the proposed strike, instead of being
officially ordered by the defendants,
was a result of the vote of the employ-
ees acting without coercion and directly au-
thorizing the same.

"The court further finds after a full
examination of the evidence that the
charge of conspiracy to interfere with the
interstate commerce of the United
States or the mail service of the United
States is not sustained."

In discussing these issues, after re-
viewing many authorities, the court con-
cludes by laying down the law govern-
ing the rights, duties and privileges of
employees.

Texas Union Buster a Law.
Austin, Tex., April 1.—The governor
has signed the new anti-trust law and it
becomes effective at once. The law
does not specifically exempt any sort of
combination from its penalties, though
an effort was made to prevent the inclu-
sion of a phrase under which labor
unions can be prosecuted.

Lynn, Mass., Directory.
For the information of the readers of
The Daily and Weekly People in Lynn
who are not members of the Socialist
Labor Party or the Socialist Trade and
Labor Alliance, the following directory is
published:

Section Lynn holds its regular meet-
ings on the first and third Sundays of
each month at 11 a. m. District Al-
liance, No. 19, S. T. & L. A. meets on the
last Sunday of each month. Mixed
Alliance, L. A., No. 267, meets every
Thursday; Laster's Protective Alliance,
L. A., No. 395, every Monday and Sole-
fasters' Alliance, L. A., No. 391, every
Tuesday.

Any reader of The People who
desires to affiliate with Section Lynn,
the Italian Branch, or locals of the S. T.
& L. A. is requested to call at head-
quarters, 26 Munroe street, Lynn, Mass.

The headquarters are open every even-
ing in the week and a cordial welcome is
extended to all wage workers.

The great "experienced," "able" and
"virile" "Comrade" Ben Hanford, cuts a
sorry figure in the fair being held at
Grand Central Palace in aid of a "labor,"
alias "Socialist" paper. In the vote for
"the most popular trades unionist" the
"experienced," "able" and "virile"
"Comrade" Ben Hanford received fifty-
seven votes in the first three days of the
fair. Another typo, who is not "expe-
rienced," "able" and "virile," at least,
he has never been a gubernatorial can-
didate of the great "Socialist," alias
"Social Democratic" party, nor plagiar-
ized Socialist Labor Party literature,
one John Wire, polled fifty-four votes
during the same period. Can it be that
a scabby crew running the fair are
rating their "experienced," "able" and
"virile" "comrade" in the same treach-
erous manner as they treated the up-
starters which they accepted a half-
page advertisement for the fair pro-
gram from a firm against whom the
phobsters are striking and whom they
have declared unfair?

Six men were killed and two wounded
in a blast furnace explosion at the Ed-
gar Thomson Steel Works, Braddock,
Pa. Their names are unknown. One
thing is certain, i. e., they are not cap-
italists, for despite the theory regarding
the risks of the capitalists